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# Public Land Statistics 2021

U.S. Department of the Interior • Bureau of Land Management

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**U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management**

*The Bureau of Land Management's mission is to sustain  
the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands  
for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.*

# PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2021

Volume 206

June 2022

BLM/OC/ST-22/003+1165

P-108-11



## WELCOME TO *PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2021*

Welcome to the 2021 edition of *Public Land Statistics* (PLS), published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The 80-plus tables provide numerical data and detailed footnotes related to the BLM's mission, programs, and accomplishments.

Many of the minor acreage changes from one year to the next occur because:

1. Inholdings have been acquired, or some other land exchange has taken place during the year.
2. Improved geographic information system (GIS) mapping of land boundaries has enabled the BLM to recalculate the total acres within the units.

Note that data presented in the 2021 PLS tables may not exactly match data in other BLM publications covering fiscal year (FY) 2021 operations and accomplishments. Such discrepancies occur because the databases that provide table data are not static; they are constantly being updated to provide the latest information, sometimes many months after the end of the fiscal year.

The BLM remains committed to publishing a PLS report each year that is timely, complete, and as helpful as possible to readers. The current edition and past editions of PLS are available online at: <https://www.blm.gov/about/data/public-land-statistics>.



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## PART 1

### LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

The history of public land management can be divided into three overlapping phases: acquisition, disposal, and conservation. The acquisition phase is the general time period from 1781 through 1867 when the majority of federal lands, known as public lands or the public domain, were acquired. The disposal phase occurred between 1860 and 1935, when a variety of laws were enacted that encouraged the disposal of the public domain. The conservation phase began in 1891 after the Forest Reserve Act became law. In 1934, the Taylor Grazing Act confirmed public land conservation principles and set the stage for many significant land management activities far into the future. Specifically, the law established the basic principles of livestock management on public lands, allowed for land trades for various purposes, and included the requirement that lands be classified before disposal.

#### **Acquisition Phase**

The total area of the 50 United States is 2.4 billion acres. The first public domain was created in 1781 when New York agreed to relinquish its unsettled territory, which extended westward to the Mississippi River, to the Federal Government. Other colonies followed New York's example, and by 1802, all of the land west of the colonies between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River belonged to the Federal Government. In the course of national expansion from 1781 to 1867, the public domain rapidly grew beyond the bounds of the Mississippi, with the Federal Government acquiring 1.8 billion acres of public domain lands (Table 1-1).

#### **Disposal Phase**

Accurate surveys were needed before the new public lands could be identified for sale or other disposition. In 1785, Congress adopted an ordinance establishing a survey system for the public domain lands. The General Land Office, the predecessor to the present-day Bureau of Land Management (BLM), was established to oversee the surveying and disposal of the public lands. Congress enacted various public land laws to accomplish these disposals while setting aside Indian reservations. The United States sold or granted vast tracts of public lands to settlers, homesteaders, veterans, towns, new states as they entered the Union, railroads, colleges, universities, and private companies to raise money, repay Revolutionary War debts, and encourage settlement of new territories. The land disposals built the country's economic foundation, opened the West to settlement, and united the vast expanses of land into one nation. To date, almost 1.3 billion acres of public lands have been transferred out of Federal Government ownership (Table 1-2).

#### **Conservation Phase**

Congress recognized the need to protect the nation's natural, historical, and cultural resources on public lands while also providing opportunities for recreation. Special acts withdrew millions of acres of public lands from settlement for national parks, forests, monuments, wildlife refuges, trails, and wild and scenic rivers. Some of the best known congressional withdrawals include Yellowstone National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, and Death Valley National Park.

The nation's expanding population and mobile society created a demand for a variety of public land uses. Changes in public attitudes and a concern for environmental values and open space began to compete with the need for development and increased production. Congress, recognizing the value of the remaining public domain lands, enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) in 1976. This act declares that "the public lands be retained in Federal ownership, unless as a result of the land use planning procedure provided for in this Act, it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest." The act also repealed many of the previous disposal laws.

FLPMA mandates that the BLM administer the public lands under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, while protecting the long-term health of the land. Today, the BLM administers approximately 244 million surface acres of public land and approximately 714 million acres of federal subsurface mineral estate in the United States. The BLM is responsible for managing these lands and their various resources so that they are used in a manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the nation.

### **Description of Land Acquisition and Disposal Tables**

Table 1-1, Acquisition of the Public Domain, 1781–1867, contains summary data on territories acquired by the Federal Government during the course of national expansion. Thirty states commonly called the “public land states” were created as a result of these acquisitions (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming).

Table 1-2, Disposition of the Public Domain, 1781–2021, includes summary data and cumulative acreage totals for public lands disposed of by the Federal Government.

Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, contains summary data of mineral estate administration by the BLM and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Table 1-4, Changes to Public Lands under Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, contains a summary of changes to public land acres in each state currently under the administrative jurisdiction of the BLM. This table also includes the amount of BLM-managed surface acres in each state.

Table 1-5, Area of Oregon and California (O&C) Revested Lands, depicts data on revested (Oregon & California Railroad) lands and reconveyed (Coos Bay Wagon Road Company) lands. These lands are administered under the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by the act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271).

Table 1-6, Withdrawals, Revocations, Modifications, Extensions, and Expirations, presents a compilation of withdrawals, revocations, modifications, extensions, and expirations administratively made by the Secretary of the Interior. These withdrawals are for a specific duration that can vary from less than 1 year to as many as 50 years, with a provision for extension if the withdrawal is still needed.

Table 1-7, Cadastral Survey Actions Completed, contains a summary of cadastral surveys completed on federal interest lands managed by the BLM and other agencies during the past year. To manage federal interest lands effectively, the BLM must identify areas both by graphic representation and by monumentation on the ground. This is accomplished by cadastral surveys, an exclusive and significant responsibility of the BLM. Cadastral surveys create and establish on-the-ground boundaries of federal land subdivisions in units suitable for management and for identification in official field notes and plats. This table also summarizes standards for boundary evidence certificates, which are part of the risk-based system of identifying and documenting boundary evidence to determine if the boundary evidence is sufficient for specific land resource transactions.

Table 1-8, Obligations of Appropriations Received, contains a summary of obligations of appropriations made to the BLM during the past fiscal year, as well as a summary of obligations of appropriations transferred from other bureaus and agencies to the BLM. This table summarizes all funds that were obligated to manage the BLM’s lands and assist other agencies.

**Table 1-1. ACQUISITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–1867**

	Area			Percentage of Total U.S. Area /a/	Cost /b/
	Land <i>Acres</i>	Water <i>Acres</i>	Total <i>Acres</i>		
State Cessions (1781–1802)	233,415,680	3,409,920	236,825,600	9.7	\$6,200,000 /c/
Louisiana Purchase (1803) /d/	523,446,400	6,465,280	529,911,680	21.8	23,213,568
Red River Basin (1782–1817)	29,066,880	535,040	29,601,920	1.2	0
Cession from Spain (1819)	43,342,720	2,801,920	46,144,640	1.9	6,674,057
Oregon Compromise (1846)	180,644,480	2,741,760	183,386,240	7.5	0
Mexican Cession (1848)	334,479,360	4,201,600	338,680,960	13.9	16,295,149
Purchase from Texas (1850)	78,842,880	83,840	78,926,720	3.2	15,496,448
Gadsden Purchase (1853)	18,961,920	26,880	18,988,800	0.8	10,000,000
Alaska Purchase (1867)	365,333,120	12,909,440	378,242,560	15.6	7,200,000
<b>Total Public Domain</b>	<b>1,807,533,440</b>	<b>33,175,680</b>	<b>1,840,709,120</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>\$85,079,222</b>

/a/ Represents the percentage of total U.S. area, which is 2,429,914,880 acres (3,796,742 square miles), according to U.S. Census Bureau data as of January 1, 2010. This figure excludes U.S. territories and possessions.

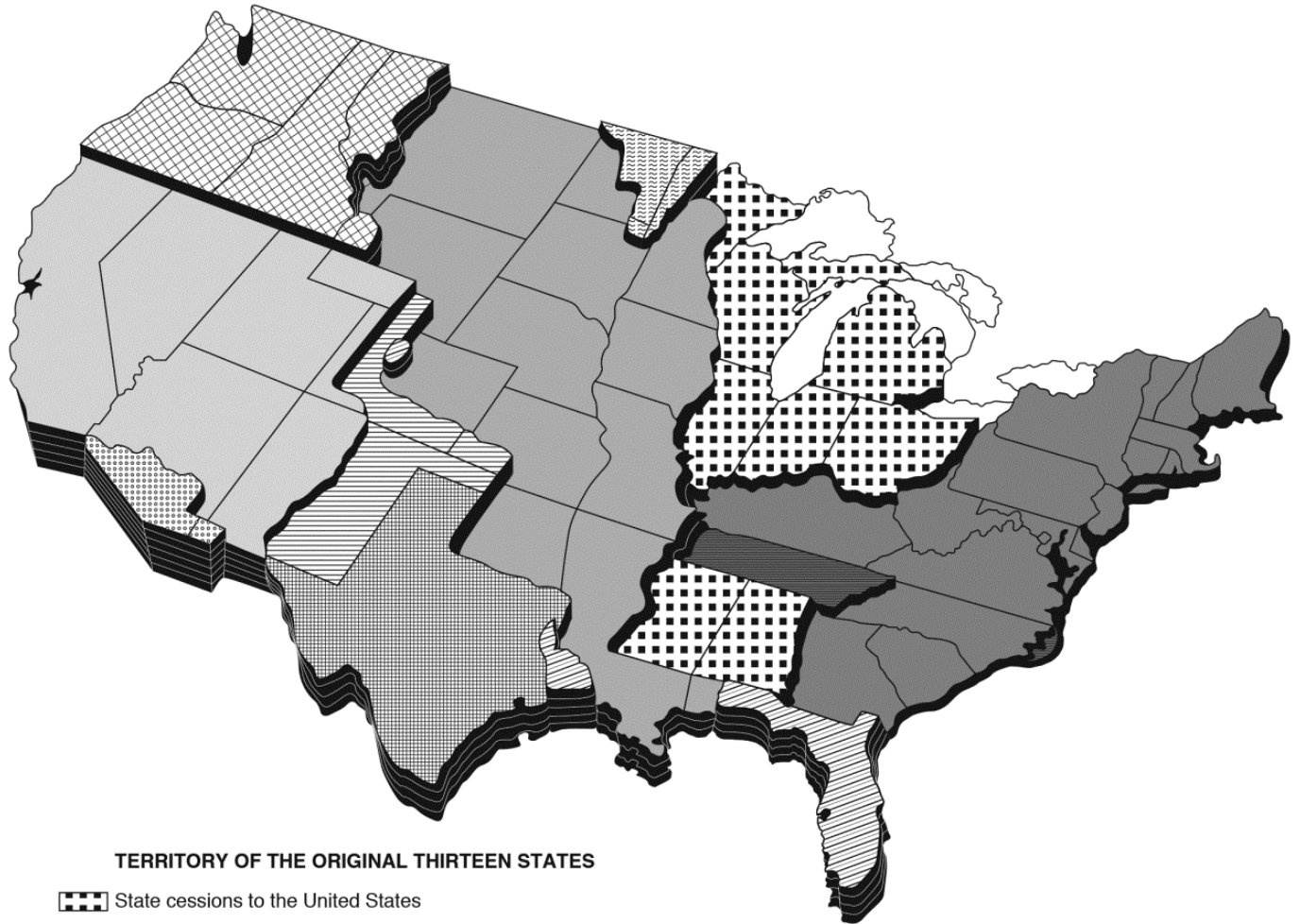
/b/ Cost data for all except “State Cessions” obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers and Altitudes of the United States and the Several States* (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), 249–51.

/c/ See Public Land Commission, *The Public Domain: Its History, with Statistics* (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1880), 11.




/d/ Excludes areas eliminated by treaty of 1819 with Spain.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, *Areas of Acquisition to the Territory of the United States* (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992). Acres therein are based on findings adopted February 2, 1912, by the Secretary of the Interior.



# ACQUISITIONS









## TERRITORY OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES

-  State cessions to the United States
-  North Carolina cession to the United States, 1790  
United States cession to Tennessee, 1806 and 1846
-  The Original Thirteen States (present area) plus the District of Columbia

## TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS (Annexation of Texas, 1845)

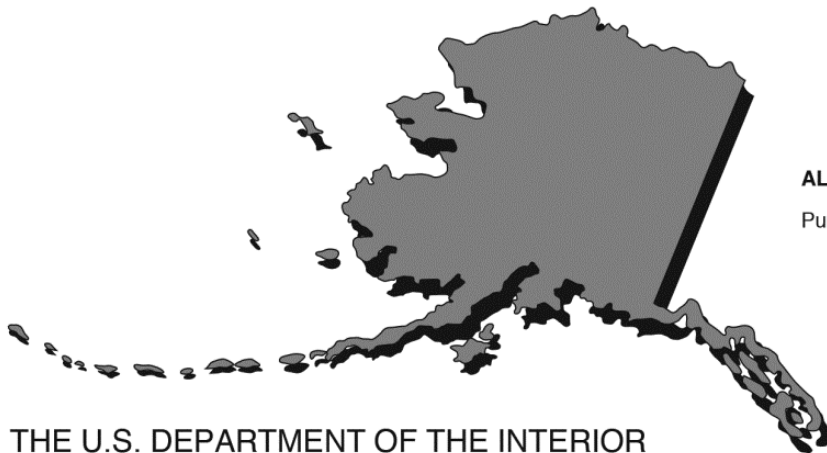
-  United States purchase from Texas, 1850
-  State of Texas (present area)

## OTHER ACQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

-  Louisiana Purchase from France, 1803
-  Treaties with Great Britain, 1783 and 1817
-  Treaty with Spain (cession of Florida and adjustment of claims), 1819
-  Oregon Compromise with Great Britain, 1846
-  Cession from Mexico, 1848
-  Gadsden Purchase from Mexico, 1853

## ALASKA

Purchased from Russia, March 30, 1867



THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2021**

Type	Acres
Disposition by methods not classified elsewhere /a/	303,500,000
Granted or sold to homesteaders /b/	287,500,000
<b>Total Unclassified and Homestead Dispositions</b>	<b>591,000,000</b>
Granted to states for:	
Support of common schools	77,630,000
Reclamation of swampland	64,920,000
Construction of railroads	37,130,000
Support of miscellaneous institutions /c/	21,700,000
Purposes not classified elsewhere /d/	117,600,000
Canals and rivers	6,100,000
Construction of wagon roads	3,400,000
<b>Total Granted to States</b>	<b>328,480,000</b>
Granted to railroad corporations	94,400,000
Granted to veterans as military bounties	61,000,000
Confirmed as private land claims /e/	34,000,000
Sold under timber and stone law /f/	13,900,000
Granted or sold under timber culture law /g/	10,900,000
Sold under desert land law /h/	10,700,000
<b>Total Miscellaneous Dispositions</b>	<b>224,900,000</b>
Granted to State of Alaska:	
State conveyances /i/	99,388,886
Native conveyances /j/	44,291,865
<b>Total Granted to State of Alaska</b>	<b>143,680,751</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,288,060,751</b>

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2021  
–concluded**

Note: Data are estimated from available records. The acreage data consist of cumulative totals from the year 1781 to the current fiscal year.

Public land states consist of the States of Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

- /a/ Chiefly public, private, and preemption sales, but includes mineral entries, scrip locations, and sales of townsites and townlots.
- /b/ The homestead laws generally provided for the granting of lands to homesteaders who settled upon and improved vacant agricultural public lands. Payment for the lands was sometimes permitted, or required, under certain conditions. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701).
- /c/ Universities, hospitals, asylums, etc.
- /d/ For construction of various public improvements (individual items not specified in the granting acts), reclamation of desert lands, construction of water reservoirs, etc.
- /e/ The Federal Government has confirmed title to lands claimed under valid grants made by foreign governments prior to the acquisition of the public domain by the United States.
- /f/ The timber and stone law provided for the sale of lands valuable for timber or stone and unfit for cultivation.
- /g/ The timber culture law provided for the granting of public lands to settlers if they planted and cultivated trees on the lands granted. Payments for the lands were permitted under certain conditions.
- /h/ The desert land law provided for the sale of arid agricultural public lands to settlers who irrigated them and brought them under cultivation. Some desert land patents are still being issued (refer to Table 3-1, Patents Issued).
- /i/ Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (Public Law 85-508; 72 Stat. 339), as amended. Acreage figures fluctuate annually based on survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyance, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data. This figure was updated from data in annual reports from FY 2015 to FY 2021.
- /j/ Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601). Acreage figures fluctuate annually based on survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyance, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data. This figure was updated from data in annual reports from FY 2015 to FY 2021.



**Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

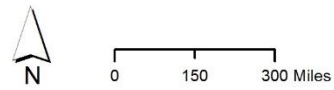
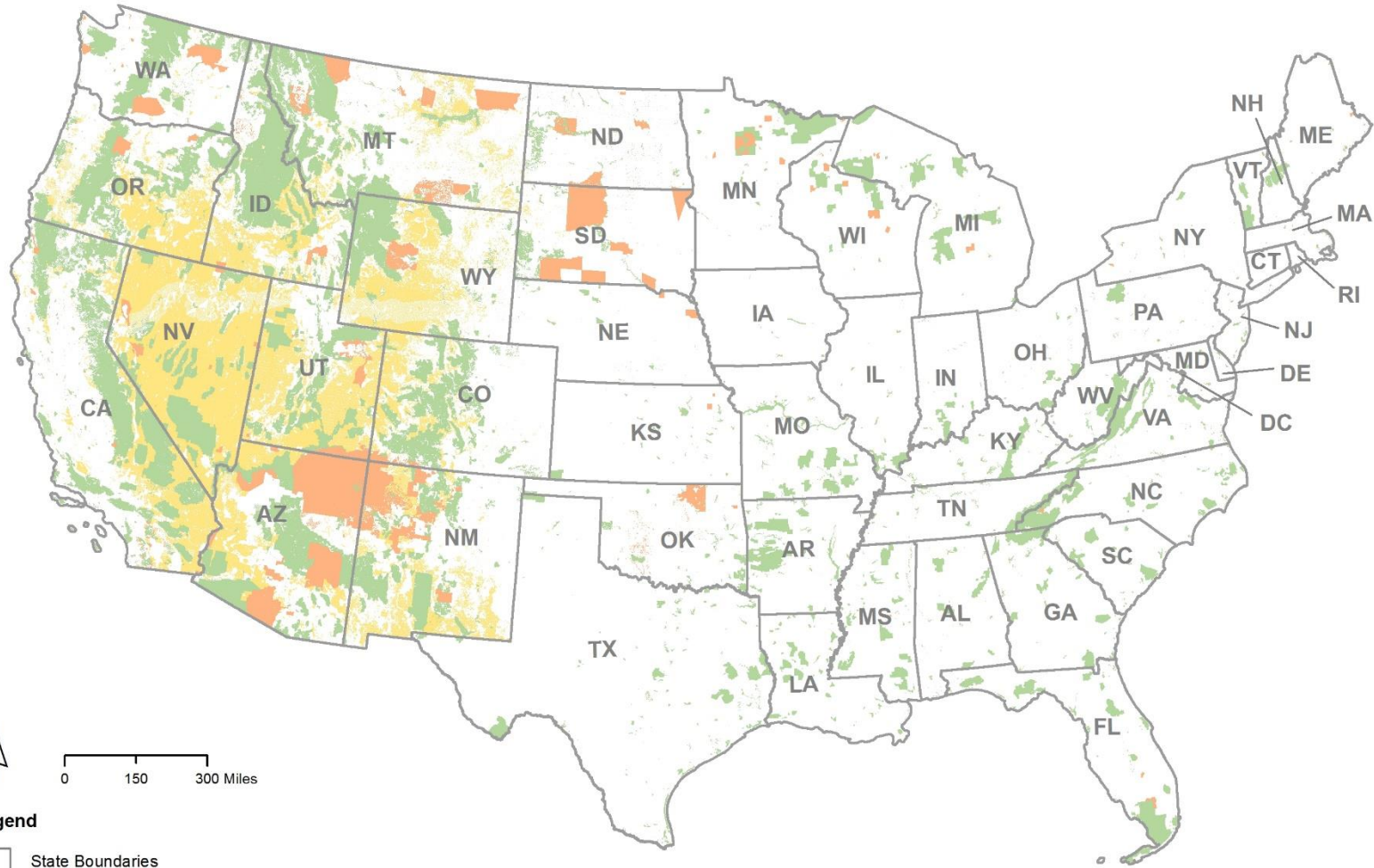
<b>State</b>	<b>Land Total /a/</b>	<b>Federal Minerals /b/</b>	<b>Federal Surface Lands /c/</b>	<b>Split Estate Federal Minerals /d/</b>	<b>BLM Public Lands /e/</b>	<b>BIA Mineral Estate /f/</b>
	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>
Alaska /g/	426.1	220.0	220.0	0	71.2	1.3
Arizona	73.0	33.6	30.6	3.0	12.1	20.1
California	104.8	50.9	48.4	2.5	15.0	0.6
Colorado	66.6	29.4	24.2	5.2	8.4	1.1
Eastern States	/h/	61.3	61.0	0.3	> 0	1.8
Hawaii	7.0	1.9	1.9	0	0	0
Idaho	53.5	37.0	33.6	3.4	11.8	1.0
Kansas	52.7	1.0	0.9	0.1	> 0	> 0
Montana	94.1	39.4	27.7	11.7	8.0	6.3
Nebraska	49.5	0.6	0.6	0	> 0	0.1
Nevada	70.8	60.3	60.0	0.3	47.3	1.2
New Mexico	77.8	35.9	26.4	9.5	13.5	7.7
North Dakota	45.2	6.8	2.3	4.5	0.1	1.4
Oklahoma	44.7	2.2	1.7	0.5	> 0	2.5
Oregon	63.0	33.9	32.4	1.5	15.7	0.9
South Dakota	49.4	4.4	2.8	1.6	0.3	5.5
Texas	171.9	5.5	5.5	0	> 0	> 0
Utah	54.3	36.2	35.0	1.2	22.8	2.5
Washington	45.6	12.9	12.6	0.3	0.4	2.8
Wyoming	62.6	41.1	29.5	11.6	17.8	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,612.6</b>	<b>714.3</b>	<b>657.1</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>244.3</b>	<b>58.8</b>

**Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

Note: As of the 2017 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, various databases are used to update this table, including the U.S. Census Bureau TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing), BLM SMA (Surface Management Agency), and U.S. Geological Survey PADUS (Protected Areas Database of the United States). Data are intersected with TIGER state boundaries to determine acres for the geographic state, rather than the BLM administrative state. Data from the BLM SMA could fluctuate over the next several years due to continual refinement and state data updates.

- ∞
- /a/ Derived from TIGER state boundaries, which were last updated in 2010 (except for Alaska which was updated in 2018).
  - /b/ The term federal minerals refers to onshore federal minerals that are part of the BLM’s responsibilities. The onshore federal mineral acres are the sum of “Federal Surface Lands” acres and “Split Estate Federal Minerals” acres shown in the next two columns.
  - /c/ Federal surface lands include both the public domain and acquired lands of all federal agencies. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) mineral estate is not included in federal surface lands. The SMA database was used to calculate acres for all states, except PADUS was used for Hawaii.
  - /d/ The term split estate federal minerals refers to federal mineral rights under private surface lands. These are patented lands with minerals reserved to the United States and may be for single, multiple, or all minerals. The revision of this column is currently underway.
  - /e/ This column includes BLM-managed surface lands. The SMA database was used to calculate acres for all states, except PADUS was used for Hawaii. All reported acres are rounded. The total reflects the sum of unrounded acres, which is 244,289,704 acres (see Table 1-4). For unrounded acres in each state, including states managed by the BLM Eastern States Office, see Table 1-4.
  - /f/ As part of its trust management responsibility, the BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development on BIA mineral estate. However, BIA mineral estate is separate and distinct from federal minerals. Acreage information was obtained from the BIA Trust Asset and Accounting Management System in 2022.
  - /g/ Alaska “BLM Public Lands” and “Federal Surface Lands” also include open water within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, which is a decision based on Public Land Order 82.
  - /h/ The BLM Eastern States Office is responsible for federal minerals in the 31 states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River.

# Public Lands and Native American Lands in the U.S. - Lower 48 States



**Legend**

State Boundaries

**Management Responsibility:**

- Bureau of Land Management (244.3 million acres)
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (58.8 million acres)
- Other Federal Agencies

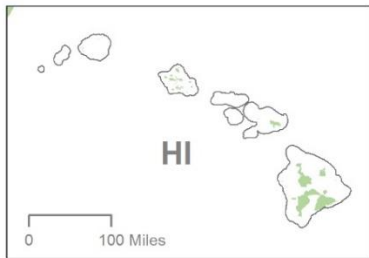
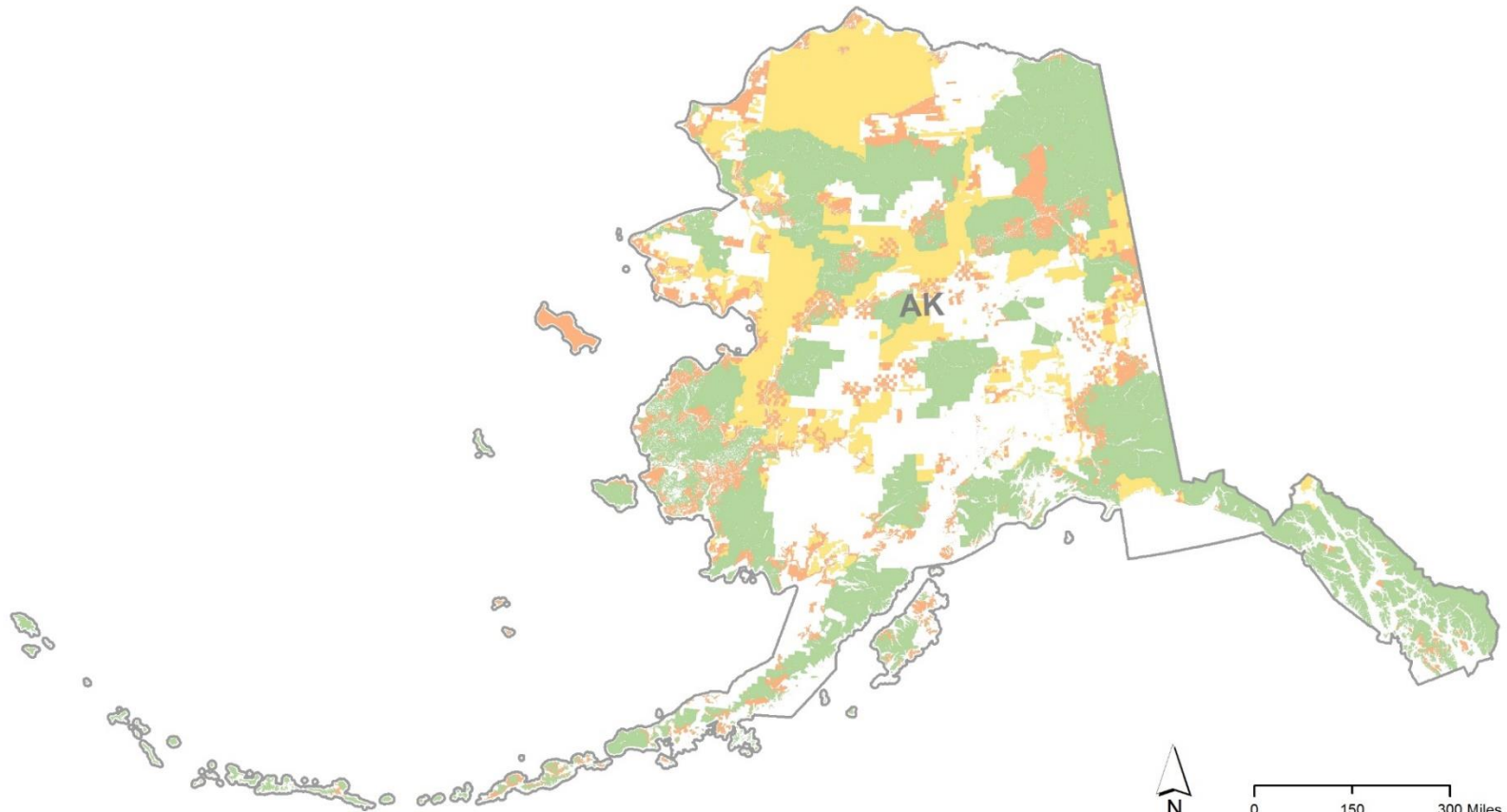
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) data in Table 1-3 are from the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System, and BIA map data are from the BLM Surface Management Agency database.

No warranty is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. This information may be updated without notification.

Map produced by:  
National Operations Center, OC-341  
May 2022

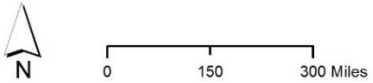
# Public Lands and Native American Lands in the U.S. - Alaska and Hawaii

10



No warranty is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. This information may be updated without notification.

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) data in Table 1-3 are from the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System, and BIA map data are from the BLM Surface Management Agency database.



**Legend**

-  State Boundaries
- Management Responsibility:**
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Bureau of Indian Affairs
-  Other Federal Agencies

Map produced by:  
National Operations Center, OC-341  
May 2022

Table 1-4.

**CHANGES TO PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND  
MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

State	Acquisitions	Restorations	Disposal			Withdrawn/ Reserved	BLM Public Lands	
	<i>Increase Acres /a/</i>	<i>Increase Acres /b/</i>	<i>Total Increase Acres /c/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /d/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /e/</i>	<i>Total Decrease Acres /f/</i>	<i>Net Change Acres /g/</i>	<i>Acres /h/</i>
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,132
Alaska	0	0	0	169,714	0	169,714	(169,174)	71,150,500
Arizona /i/	9,673	0	9,673	147	0	147	9,526	12,109,551
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,732
California	2,365	0	2,365	0	0	0	2,365	14,976,611
Colorado	201	0	201	0	0	0	201	8,354,764
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,345
Idaho	27,767	0	27,767	32,975	0	32,975	(5,208)	11,774,926
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,541
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	572
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	610
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,296
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,123
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
Montana	1,148	0	1,148	5,823	0	5,823	(4,675)	8,046,337
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,156
Nevada	0	0	0	23,048	0	23,048	(23,048)	47,280,310
New Mexico	0	0	0	60	0	60	(60)	13,493,637
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,895
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,945
Oregon	4,542	0	4,542	4,224	0	4,224	318	15,715,304
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275,402
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,103

Table 1-4.

**CHANGES TO PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND  
MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

State	Acquisitions	Restorations		Disposal	Withdrawn/ Reserved		BLM Public Lands	
	<i>Increase Acres /a/</i>	<i>Increase Acres /b/</i>	<i>Total Increase Acres /c/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /d/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /e/</i>	<i>Total Decrease Acres /f/</i>	<i>Net Change Acres /g/</i>	<i>Acres /h/</i>
Utah	83,958	0	83,958	89,797	0	89,797	(5,839)	22,768,742
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	805
Washington	774	0	774	0	0	0	774	437,161
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,992
Wyoming	1,829	0	1,829	520	0	520	1,309	17,804,124
<b>Total</b>	<b>132,257</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>132,257</b>	<b>326,308</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>326,308</b>	<b>(194,051)</b>	<b>244,289,704</b>

Note: Public lands under jurisdiction of the BLM are those lands and interest in lands owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf and (2) lands held for the benefit of American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos (Section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended). These data (except for the last column) are from the BLM Legacy Rehost System (LR2000). The “BLM Public Lands” data are from the Surface Management Agency database and are the unrounded values of the “BLM Public Lands” data in Table 1-3.

/a/ Lands obtained by the BLM through purchase, donation, condemnation, gift, or exchange.

/b/ These lands have been restored to the BLM’s jurisdiction. These lands were once withdrawn or reserved for specific public purposes by an Executive order, Secretarial order, act of Congress, or public land order and were removed from the jurisdiction of the BLM and placed under the jurisdiction of another federal agency. The appropriate action has been taken, and these lands have now been returned to the jurisdiction of the BLM.

/c/ Total acres added to the BLM’s jurisdiction (sum of acquisitions and restorations).

/d/ Lands that have been disposed of by the BLM under various public land laws. Disposal may be by a patent (deed) or an act of Congress.

**Table 1-4. CHANGES TO PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

- /e/ These lands were withdrawn or reserved and designated for a specific public purpose by an Executive order, Secretarial order, act of Congress, or public land order and were removed from the jurisdiction of the BLM and placed under the jurisdiction of another federal agency. These lands will remain under the jurisdiction of another federal agency until the appropriate action has been taken to return the lands to the jurisdiction of the BLM.
- /f/ Total acres removed from the BLM’s jurisdiction (sum of disposal and withdrawn/reserved).
- /g/ Positive or negative change from FY 2020 to FY 2021 (difference between “Total Increase Acres” and “Total Decrease Acres”). Negative numbers in this column are displayed in parentheses.
- /h/ The data in this column are equivalent to the BLM public lands data in Table 1-3. Data for the Eastern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Virginia, and Wisconsin) are from the Eastern States Parcel Identification List. The BLM Surface Management Agency database was used to calculate acres for all other states.
- /i/ Arizona’s acquisition acreage was underreported in the FY 2020 publication and is reported for FY 2021.

Table 1-5.

**AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Oregon County	O&C Lands /a/	Converted O&C Lands /b/	Special Act O&C Lands /c/	Coos Bay Lands /d/	Total
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Benton	52,828	0	1,720	0	54,548
Clackamas	52,744	35,949	5,688	0	94,381
Columbia	10,960	0	0	0	10,960
Coos	94,438	23,002	0	59,914	177,354
Curry	36,681	56,735	0	0	93,416
Douglas	602,455	95,641	0	14,633	712,729
Jackson	396,434	25,332	20,971	0	442,737
Josephine	269,483	109,244	182	0	378,909
Klamath	46,199	20,962	0	0	67,161
Lane	277,253	95,293	0	0	372,546
Lincoln	8,773	0	0	0	8,773
Linn	85,748	520	0	0	86,268
Marion	20,753	0	0	0	20,753
Multnomah	4,208	0	0	0	4,208
Polk	40,491	0	1,160	0	41,651
Tillamook	40,775	0	0	0	40,775
Washington	11,616	0	0	0	11,616
Yamhill	33,045	0	0	0	33,045
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,084,884</b>	<b>462,678</b>	<b>29,721</b>	<b>74,547</b>	<b>2,651,830</b>



**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

- /a/ These lands are administered by the BLM. They include O&C timber on nonfederal land on 100 acres in Clackamas County, 160 acres in Columbia County, and 123 acres in Yamhill County.
- /b/ Under the provisions of the Converted Lands Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271), these lands were declared to be revested O&C railroad grant lands. They were placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture to be administered with national forest lands, with all revenues derived from such lands to be handled in accordance with the provisions of Title II of the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by the act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271).
- /c/ Certain O&C areas were set aside by various acts of Congress to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service without losing their O&C identity. The lands in Benton, Clackamas, Jackson, and Polk Counties are watershed lands, while the land in Josephine County is an administrative site.
- /d/ Administered by the BLM; excludes Coos Bay Wagon Road timber on 87 acres of nonfederal land in Coos County.

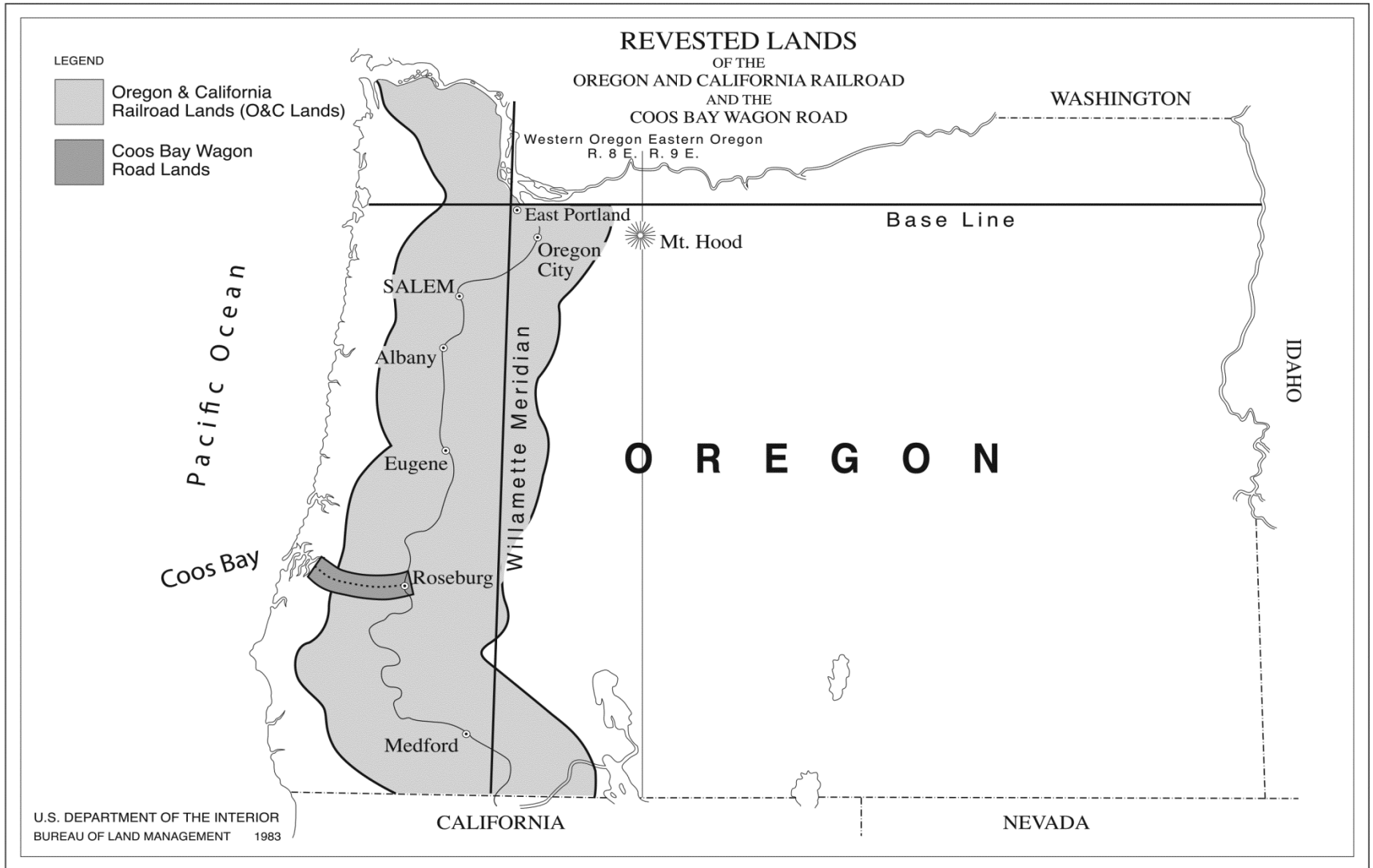


Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,  
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>ALASKA</b>					
None	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Alaska</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ARIZONA</b>					
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0	0	0	0	2,781
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	74,689	0
<b>Total Arizona</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74,689</b>	<b>2,781</b>
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					
Department of the Navy	0	0	0	46,594	0
<b>Total California</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46,594</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>COLORADO</b>					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	0	20,279
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	0	1,263
<b>Total Colorado</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,542</b>
<b>IDAHO</b>					
None	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Idaho</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MONTANA</b>					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	0	101
U.S. Forest Service	0	41	0	0	405,025
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	0	0	0	0	50
<b>Total Montana</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>405,176</b>
<b>NEVADA</b>					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	0	167,138
<b>Total Nevada</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>167,138</b>

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,  
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021  
-continued**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	0	27,300
<b>Total New Mexico</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,300</b>
<b>OREGON</b>					
None	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Oregon</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>UTAH</b>					
Bureau of Land Management /a/	0	0	0	0	3,542
<b>Total Utah</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,542</b>
<b>WASHINGTON</b>					
None	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Washington</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WYOMING</b>					
None	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Wyoming</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>121,283</b>	<b>627,479</b>
	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>SUMMARY BY AGENCY</b>					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	0	191,060
Department of the Navy	0	0	0	46,594	0
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	0	0	0	0	50
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0	0	0	0	2,781
U.S. Forest Service	0	41	0	74,689	433,588
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>121,283</b>	<b>627,479</b>

Note: The figures in this table are a compilation of withdrawals, revocations, modifications, extensions, and expirations that were administratively made by the Secretary of the Interior. The withdrawals are for a specific duration that can vary from less than 1 year to 50 years, with a provision for extension if the withdrawal is still needed.

**Table 1-6. WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,  
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021  
–concluded**

/a/ Public Land Order 7460 for Utah expired August 10, 2020, and was not reported in the previous edition of *Public Land Statistics*. The withdrawal included 40,556 acres.



Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2021

## Bureau of Land Management Lands

## Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	3,391	321	85	1,603
Arizona	12	11	0	31
California	0	28	3	101
Colorado	12	19	1	12
Idaho	0	128	0	138
Montana	0	15	0	21
Nevada	0	5	0	10
New Mexico	7	19	0	47
North Dakota	0	2	0	0
Oregon	88	88	0	266
Utah	5	390	19	568
Washington	0	1	1	8
Wyoming	13	69	11	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,528</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>2,896</b>

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2021–continued

Bureau of Land Management Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alabama	0	0	0	0	1
Alaska	12,046	105	200	84	14
Arizona	0	572	0	23	30
California	0	4,800	0	50	79
Colorado	0	3,899	0	53	12
Idaho	0	1,490	0	21	21
Montana	0	800	0	13	12
Nevada	0	24,104	0	83	173
New Mexico	1,566	633	0	26	11
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	13
Oregon	0	10,829	0	208	26
South Dakota	0	160	0	4	2
Utah	0	12,150	0	113	36
Washington	0	195	0	13	5
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	2
Wyoming	0	640	0	8	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,612</b>	<b>60,377</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>505</b>



Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	0	6	2	372
Arizona	124	13	0	217
California	0	16	5	75
Idaho	0	41	0	61
Nebraska	8	28	0	106
Nevada	0	4	0	11
North Dakota	0	10	0	15
Oklahoma	2	6	0	16
Oregon	4	5	0	16
South Dakota	0	19	0	31
Utah	88	130	0	188
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,108</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued

## Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

## Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alabama	0	0	0	0	1
Alaska	160	160	0	4	0
Arizona	8,231	0	0	87	7
California	0	0	0	0	184
Florida	0	0	0	0	2
Idaho	0	2,525	0	41	0
Maine	0	102	0	2	4
Michigan	0	0	0	0	43
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	23
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	9
Montana	0	0	0	0	23
Nebraska	0	1,441	0	28	0
Nevada	0	3,316	0	33	2
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	79
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	3
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	22
Oklahoma	632	0	0	8	33
Oregon	34	100	0	21	21
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	2
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	31
Virginia	0	0	0	0	2
Washington	0	0	0	0	58
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,057</b>	<b>7,644</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>578</b>

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued

Other Agency Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska /c/	15	20	0	20
Arizona /d/	78	58	0	239
Arizona /c/	1	10	0	28
Arizona /e/	19	15	0	26
California /c/	0	4	2	20
California /d/	0	0	0	54
California /f/	0	0	4	8
Colorado /c/	0	67	7	72
Colorado /e/	0	26	0	19
Idaho /c/	0	30	0	20
Idaho /g/	0	11	0	0
Iowa /d/	0	35	0	38
Montana /c/	0	14	0	26
Nevada /d/	0	5	0	0
New Mexico /c/	0	8	0	27
Oregon /c/	0	1	0	10
South Dakota /c/	0	27	0	38
South Dakota /e/	0	0	0	2
Utah /c/	0	23	0	9
Washington /f/	6	4	0	16
Wyoming /c/	8	56	11	56
Wyoming /d/	2	6	0	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>742</b>

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued

Other Agency Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Arizona	0	5,884	0	180	0
California	0	2,814	0	40	0
Colorado	0	4,398	0	64	16
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	3
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	1
New Mexico	0	186	0	8	2
Oregon	1,421	205	0	16	6
Washington	372	0	0	20	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	1
Wyoming	0	1,318	181	27	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,793</b>	<b>14,805</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>30</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued

## Plats Accepted

Geographic State	Field Surveys	Supplemental Plats	Protraction Diagrams Approved /h/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	16	7	0
Arizona	16	1	0
California	17	0	0
Colorado	40	0	0
Idaho	7	0	0
Maine	1	0	0
Montana	3	0	0
Nevada	7	0	0
New Mexico	11	0	0
North Dakota	0	3	0
Oklahoma	2	0	0
Oregon	58	0	0
South Dakota	2	0	0
Utah	6	0	0
Washington	10	0	0
Wyoming	8	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued

## Public Land Survey System Dataset /i/

Geographic State	Total in State	Number Planned	BLM-Collected /j/	BLM-Collected and Alternate Source /k/
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>
Alaska	18,656	18,656	8,036	8,036
Arizona	3,412	3,412	3,410	3,410
California	4,915	4,665	4,708	4,708
Colorado	3,059	3,059	3,059	3,059
Eastern States	NA	NA	34	1,867
Idaho	2,490	2,490	2,418	2,490
Kansas	2,360	2,360	41	2,360
Montana	4,191	4,191	4,191	4,191
Nebraska	2,246	2,246	92	2,246
Nevada	3,377	3,377	3,221	3,377
New Mexico	3,309	3,309	3,301	3,301
North Dakota	2,047	2,047	2,047	2,047
Oklahoma	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,859	2,859
South Dakota	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Utah	2,565	2,534	2,534	2,534
Washington	2,087	2,087	906	906
Wyoming	2,890	2,675	2,527	2,675
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,678</b>	<b>64,182</b>	<b>47,561</b>	<b>54,243</b>

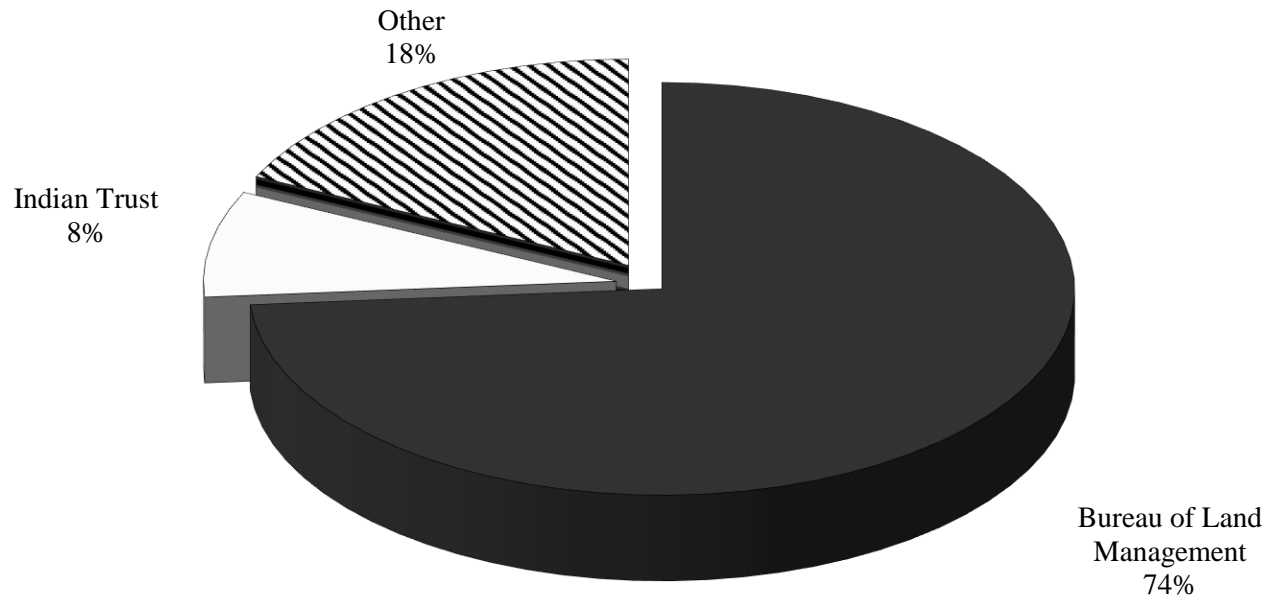
**Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

Note: NA = not applicable

- /a/ The accomplishments reported under “Field Accomplishments” are those miles and monuments that were reported during the actual field survey process. Distances to tri-stations are not reportable.
- /b/ The accomplishments reported under “Office Accomplishments” are those acres and miles that were reported after the approval of the survey plat and field notes. Distances to tri-stations are not reportable.
- /c/ U.S. Forest Service.
- /d/ Department of Defense.
- /e/ National Park Service.
- /f/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- /g/ Phosphate Fertilizer Company.
- /h/ Protraction diagrams are generally produced for the U.S. Forest Service but may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.
- /i/ The data in this table include actions that were accomplished during the fiscal year, except this category, which shows cumulative data available in the Public Land Survey System Dataset. The Public Land Survey System Dataset results from the computation of coordinates, in latitude and longitude, to corners of the Public Land Survey System and is intended for use in a land or geographic information system, not for boundary determination.
- /j/ BLM-collected townships in which coordinate data were collected by BLM staff or under BLM contract.
- /k/ “Alternate Source” data pertains to those townships in which the coordinate data were collected by other federal and state government entities. This value is the sum of BLM-collected and alternate source data and represents the number of townships for which data are currently available to the general public to download.

# 2021 CADASTRAL SURVEY FIELD ACCOMPLISHMENTS

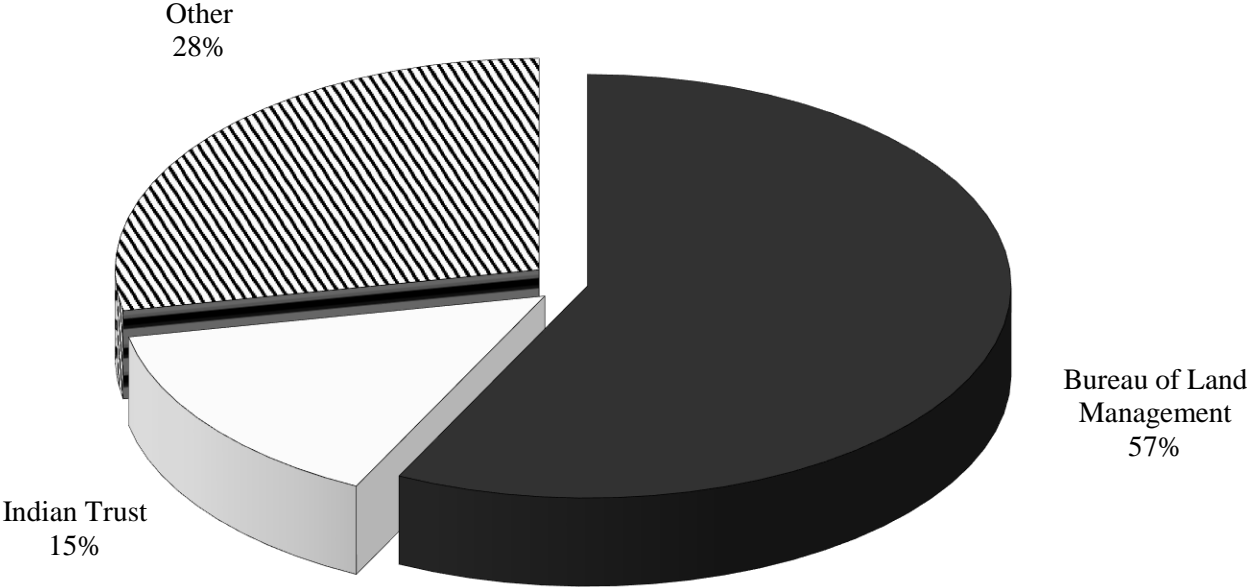
## Percentage of Work Performed by Agency





**2021 CADASTRAL SURVEY OFFICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

**Percentage of Work Performed by Agency**



**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021**

**Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management**

<b>Appropriation Title</b>	<b>Amount Obligated</b>
Management of Lands and Resources	\$756,835,681
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	72,217,311
Working Capital	70,014,753
Oregon and California Grant Lands	48,839,551
Great American Outdoors Act /a/	24,637,695
Helium	20,806,461
Trust	17,310,302
Cost Recovery	9,357,556
Recreation and Public Lands Support /b/	8,989,115
Payments to States /c/	5,012,679
Range Improvements	4,532,312
Energy Act Funds /d/	4,361,409
Forest Recovery and Restoration	3,551,320
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /e/	2,968,603
Road Maintenance	907,970
Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act	825,358
Abandoned Well Remediation Fund	606,783
Stewardship Contract Product Sales	587,822
Land Acquisition	294,127
Quarters	155,211
<b>Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated</b>	<b>\$1,052,812,019</b>

**Obligations of Appropriations Transferred from Other Bureaus and Agencies to the  
Bureau of Land Management**

<b>Appropriation Title</b>	<b>Amount Obligated</b>
Federal Firefighting	\$238,617,366
Hazardous Materials	3,798,136
Natural Resource Damage Assessment	87,013
<b>Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated</b>	<b>\$242,502,515</b>
<b>Grand Total of Obligations</b>	<b>\$1,295,314,534</b>

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

Note: Some appropriation titles were removed, as they are outdated and no longer relevant.

- /a/ The Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116-152) amends Title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Indian Education, and to provide permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and for other purposes.
- /b/ Funded from recreation fees and demonstration site collections to support public lands and recreation. Other recreation obligations are included in “Management of Lands and Resources.”
- /c/ Funding for selected projects will be provided through the BLM Secure Rural Schools Title II Program. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act funds a variety of activities, including support for county projects, funds for roads and schools, and protection of natural resources.
- /d/ The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58) established the “Energy Act Funds” as follows: Title III, Subtitle F, Section 361, Federal onshore oil and gas leasing and permitting practices; Title III, Subtitle D, Section 331, Transfer of administrative jurisdiction and environmental remediation, Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2, Kern County, California; and Title II, Subtitle B, Geothermal Energy.
- /e/ The Lincoln County Land Act (Public Law 106-298) authorizes the gross proceeds of sales of land to be distributed as follows: 5 percent for general education in the State of Nevada and Lincoln County; 10 percent for normal county budgeting procedures, with emphasis given to schools; and 85 percent of collections and the subsequent interest from investment for retention by the BLM and any other participating agencies.



## PART 2

### HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE LANDS

In support of the BLM's mission to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations, a variety of programs carry out projects in a coordinated manner to support healthy, productive lands. Public lands are healthy and productive when the natural environmental processes that keep them functioning are maintained and self-sustaining. Healthy, productive public lands are a product of careful management in the form of resource conservation, restoration, and use. This requires coordination across programs within the BLM, as well as with partner agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and members of the public.

Table 2-3, Resource Conservation and Improvement Accomplishments, provides a quick look at some of the many projects the BLM completed during the past year for conservation, rehabilitation, and development of public lands. These projects stabilize soils, maintain or improve water quality, reduce siltation and salinity, reduce surface runoff, and control flooding. They also assist in improving ecologic site conditions, promoting healthy riparian and wetland areas, and enhancing the overall health of the environment.

Table 2-4, Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres, reports the numerous reforestation and improvement projects that the BLM completed during the past year for restoring forest ecosystems on public lands.

Table 2-5, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in the Conterminous 48 States, reports the various types and amounts of wildlife habitats (shrub/scrub, deciduous forest, woody wetlands, open water, etc.) that exist on public lands in the "lower 48" states. These lands offer feeding, roosting, breeding, nesting, and refuge areas for a wide variety of wildlife.

Table 2-6, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in Alaska, reports the various types and amounts of wildlife habitats (shrub/scrub, deciduous forest, woody wetlands, open water, etc.) that exist on public lands in Alaska. As with the public lands in the lower 48 states (Table 2-5), these lands in Alaska are important for wildlife.

Table 2-7, Fish, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation Activities Completed, shows projects undertaken to conserve fish, wildlife, and plants on public lands. These conservation efforts are accomplished in cooperation with other federal agencies, state fish and wildlife agencies, conservation groups, and a variety of public and private partners.

Table 2-8, Emergency Fire Stabilization and Rehabilitation Projects, describes the BLM's fire rehabilitation efforts. These projects stabilize soils and restore watersheds after wildfires to protect the environment from erosion and invasive weeds. They also help reduce threats to public health and safety and minimize the potential for the recurrence of wildfire. The number and acreage of fire rehabilitation projects closely follow the amount of wildfires during the past year on public lands.

**Table 2-1. RESERVED**

This table number is reserved for use in a future edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

**Table 2-2.            RESERVED**

This table number is reserved for use in a future edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

**Table 2-3. RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
<b>Soil Stabilization and Improvement</b>												
Brush Control	Acres	558	1,235	113	2,444	428	5,125	51,180	1,735	1,033	6,511	<b>70,362</b>
Seeding/Planting	Acres	558	5,301	0	65	0	206	0	0	0	2,401	<b>8,531</b>
Soil Stabilization	Acres	0	5,301	0	0	0	186	0	0	0	0	<b>5,487</b>
Herbaceous Weed Control	Acres	NA	1,368	762	79,020	16,500	55,057	6,552	57,120	3,057	54,290	<b>273,726</b>
<b>Water Management</b>												
Detention and Diversion	Quantity	0	0	14	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	<b>18</b>
Pipelines	Quantity	4	0	2	1	15	19	25	0	5	11	<b>82</b>
	Miles	4.5	0	1.5	0.1	7.9	28.0	25.6	0	10.0	10.0	<b>87.6</b>
Reservoirs	Quantity	0	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	17	8	<b>32</b>
Springs	Quantity	0	1	0	1	4	1	0	1	4	0	<b>12</b>
Water Catchments	Quantity	0	0	0	2	0	8	1	0	4	1	<b>16</b>
	Gallons	0	0	0	0	0	1,800	5,000	0	100,000	1,000	<b>107,800</b>
Wells	Quantity	6	0	0	0	7	2	4	0	3	10	<b>32</b>
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	1	1	<b>11</b>
	Gallons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	1,250	<b>11,250</b>
<b>Program Facilities</b>												
Cattle Guards	Quantity	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	1	<b>12</b>
Fences	Miles	20.1	2.8	1,100.7	56.3	28.6	9.2	28.1	4.3	1.1	31.3	<b>1,282.5</b>

Note: The sources for these data are the BLM Rangeland Improvement Project System and pesticide use reports. Data are for the fiscal year before the *Public Land Statistics* report fiscal year because projects and treatments started in one fiscal year may not be completed until the next. Data are displayed by administrative state boundaries, which differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM Montana administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota, too. NA means not available.



Table 2-4.

## FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2021

Administrative State	Reforestation <i>/a/</i>			Stand Productivity <i>/b/</i>	Genetic Tree Improvement <i>/c/</i>	Stand Improvement <i>/d/</i>			Stand Conversion <i>/e/</i>	Pruning <i>/f/</i>
	Planting	Site Preparation	Protection	Fertilization	Planted	Release	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning		
Alaska	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	36	36	0	0	0	0	2,265	0	1,673	203
Colorado	109	0	0	0	0	75	175	420	100	0
Idaho	250	131	0	0	0	0	210	2,190	0	0
Montana	61	0	1,797	0	0	60	1,740	1,357	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,274	0	0	0
Oregon	5,345	7,195	2,666	0	1,811	5,250	176	4,671	154	189
–Eastern /g/	563	358	0	0	0	1,724	133	50	0	0
–Western /h/	4,782	6,837	2,666	0	1,811	3,526	43	4,621	154	189
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	917	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	185	1,346	10	0	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,801</b>	<b>7,432</b>	<b>4,463</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>5,570</b>	<b>8,103</b>	<b>8,648</b>	<b>2,627</b>	<b>432</b>
<b>Group Total</b>	<b>19,507</b> <b>(Reforestation)</b>					<b>22,321</b> <b>(Stand Improvement)</b>				

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2021  
-concluded**

Note: The unit of measure for all columns is acres.

/a/ Reforestation is the reestablishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially.

/b/ Stand productivity is a cultural practice to improve the growth of trees.

/c/ Genetic tree improvement is the use of genetically improved seeds or plants when performing reforestation.

/d/ Stand improvement is an intermediate treatment made to improve the composition, structure, condition, health, and growth of forest or woodland stands. These treatments include release, precommercial thinning, or commercial thinning.

/e/ Stand conversion is a change from one silvicultural system or from one tree species to another.

/f/ Pruning is the cutting of lower branches on trees to improve wood quality or reduce fire hazard.

/g/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and all public lands in the State of Washington.

/h/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Table 2-5.

**TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE  
CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Shrub/Scrub</b>	<b>Herbaceous</b>	<b>Deciduous Forest</b>	<b>Evergreen Forest</b>	<b>Mixed Forest</b>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona	10,532,621	585,004	5,230	540,310	801
California	11,975,463	1,610,364	10,837	623,368	78,927
Colorado	4,521,382	455,696	441,912	2,741,987	24,749
Idaho	7,209,062	3,909,893	18,600	539,849	2,855
Montana	3,024,068	4,476,846	8,556	756,646	5,359
Nevada	34,528,240	5,447,054	19,062	3,911,196	8,735
New Mexico	9,727,324	2,979,981	881	650,847	456
Oregon	9,843,604	3,501,025	12,225	2,232,205	171,851
Utah	16,353,263	1,273,369	64,411	3,207,416	6,493
Wyoming	14,664,384	2,198,051	27,074	432,184	9,707
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,379,410</b>	<b>26,437,283</b>	<b>608,788</b>	<b>15,636,007</b>	<b>309,933</b>

**Table 2-5. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

Administrative State	Woody Wetlands	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Barren Land	Open Water	Other
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona	22,399	9,320	436,846	7,503	55,286
California	17,179	13,536	1,723,962	35,993	132,708
Colorado	26,799	12,137	64,505	23,460	43,623
Idaho	17,392	9,240	29,347	14,602	76,088
Montana	9,445	35,193	8,918	23,099	31,652
Nevada	42,070	24,439	1,757,051	11,303	146,857
New Mexico	6,785	4,709	53,862	5,924	76,891
Oregon	45,069	28,428	107,436	73,400	136,446
Utah	41,303	29,766	1,624,530	28,849	138,063
Wyoming	21,688	27,588	348,173	7,581	72,839
<b>Total</b>	<b>250,128</b>	<b>194,355</b>	<b>6,154,632</b>	<b>231,714</b>	<b>910,454</b>

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on public lands in the contiguous 48 states. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these habitats in concert with state wildlife agencies and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of wildlife species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (e.g., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities). For the purposes of this table, the term “habitat” represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) reflected in: Yang et al. 2018. “A new generation of the United States National Land Cover Database: Requirements, research priorities, design, and implementation strategies,” *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing*, 146: 108–123. Acres of BLM land are newly derived from Surface Management Agency data (BLM National Operations Center, 2021). Administrative state boundaries are newly derived from BLM administrative unit boundary polygons (BLM National Operations Center, 2021). For BLM administrative states, Montana includes North Dakota and South Dakota; New Mexico includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; Oregon includes Washington; and Wyoming includes Nebraska. Geographic information system technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands. All reported acres are rounded. Totals reflect the sum of unrounded acres.

**Table 2-6. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Shrub/ Scrub</b>	<b>Grassland/ Herbaceous</b>	<b>Deciduous Forest</b>	<b>Evergreen Forest</b>	<b>Mixed Forest</b>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	17,971,006	1,347,995	1,812,322	9,241,056	2,022,036
<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Woody Wetlands</b>	<b>Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands</b>	<b>Barren Land</b>	<b>Sedge/ Herbaceous</b>	<b>Dwarf Shrub</b>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	1,477,446	2,304,440	2,350,351	10,670,258	18,244,462
<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Moss/ Lichens</b>	<b>Open Water</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Alaska	4,806	652,729	1,216,505	<b>69,315,412</b>	

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on public lands in Alaska. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these habitats in concert with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of wildlife species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (e.g., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities). For the purposes of this table, the term “habitat” represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) reflected in the U.S. Geological Survey National Land Cover Database 2016. Acres of BLM land are newly derived from BLM Surface Management Agency data (BLM National Operations Center, 2021). Administrative state boundaries are newly derived from BLM administrative unit boundary polygons (BLM National Operations Center, 2021). Geographic information system technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands. All reported acres are rounded. The total reflects the sum of unrounded acres.

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Administrative State	Plan for T&E Species Recovery /a/	Inventory Wildlife/Plan Habitat /a/	Inventory Lake/Wetland Areas /b/	Inventory Streams/Riparian Areas /b/
	<i>Plans</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	0	174,605	1,404,804	1,174
Arizona	2	71,276	3	41
California	8	184,433	408	45
Colorado	29	592,096	709	316
Eastern States	0	540	2	2
Idaho	0	334,506	71	54
Montana	34	517,720	955	337
Nevada	4	566,881	172	151
New Mexico	30	70,318	44	52
Oregon	0	1,579,980	357	766
Utah	4	164,188	73	116
Wyoming	4	2,627,697	44	114
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>6,884,240</b>	<b>1,407,642</b>	<b>3,168</b>

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021–continued**

Administrative State	Implement T&E Species Recovery Actions /a/	Implement Conservation for Non-ESA Species /a/	Apply Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments /b/	Apply Lake/Wetland Treatments /b/	Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments /b/
	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	13	1	0	0	15
Arizona	198	87	6,483	470	8
California	335	274	1,426	436	20
Colorado	270	300	19,668	3,728	139
Eastern States	7	0	0	1	3
Idaho	35	116	28,211	0	4
Montana	78	92	12,108	50	18
Nevada	267	139	29,683	0	1
New Mexico	75	137	11,017	29	31
Oregon	100	220	36,549	6,036	66
Utah	98	220	17,001	1	90
Wyoming	10	138	40,521	3	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>1,724</b>	<b>202,667</b>	<b>10,754</b>	<b>410</b>

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

Administrative State	Native Plant Materials Collection /a/	Construct Shrub/Grass/ PJ/Forest Projects /b/	Maintain Shrub/Grass/ PJ/Forest Projects /b/	Construct Lake/Wetland/ Stream/Riparian Projects /b/	Maintain Lake/Wetland/ Stream/Riparian Projects /b/
	<i>Collections</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>
Alaska	65	0	0	26	2
Arizona	0	2	67	5	57
California	118	12	116	20	93
Colorado	29	84	479	87	293
Eastern States	2	0	0	0	0
Idaho	53	1	120	294	22
Montana	57	29	58	92	190
Nevada	83	7	29	5	113
New Mexico	99	52	503	19	100
Oregon	229	5	144	23	61
Utah	96	8	195	22	49
Wyoming	33	33	102	18	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>1,022</b>



Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021–continued**

Administrative State	Monitor Species Populations /a/	Monitor Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments /b/	Monitor Terrestrial Habitat /b/	Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat /b/	Monitor Stream/Riparian Habitat /b/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	946	0	2,226,106	104,082	306
Arizona	371	0	783,486	13	96
California	1,807	27,775	479,904	816	96
Colorado	1,268	77,551	958,920	5,898	301
Eastern States	138	0	973	2	4
Idaho	1,418	3,000	282,038	174	536
Montana	1,663	613	702,566	821	379
Nevada	406	48,201	1,779,516	518	343
New Mexico	428	72,190	1,158,445	1,155	144
Oregon	2,358	5,900	256,767	186	290
Utah	3,669	6,864	488,072	14	248
Wyoming	2,526	25,391	1,740,389	493	366
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,998</b>	<b>267,485</b>	<b>10,857,182</b>	<b>114,172</b>	<b>3,109</b>

**Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of activities and practices in the BLM for fish, wildlife, plant, and threatened and endangered species (T&E species) conservation. Information is representative of FY 2021 reported accomplishments, as derived from the BLM Management Information System.

/a/ All BLM subactivities.

/b/ Subactivities 1160 (Aquatic Habitat Management), 1170 (Wildlife Habitat Management), 11705 (T&E Species), 6300 (Western Oregon Resources Management), 6333 (Western Oregon Soil, Water, Air), and 6334 (Western Oregon Wildlife Habitat).

**Table 2-8.**

**EMERGENCY FIRE STABILIZATION AND  
REHABILITATION PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

	<b>Number /a/</b>	<b>Acres Treated /b/</b>	<b>Activities /c/</b>	<b>Expenditures /d/</b>
Alaska	0	0	0	\$0
Arizona	4	0	6,215	527,390
California	22	6,353	25,090	2,623,808
Colorado	9	31,049	20	1,745,979
Fire and Aviation	NA	NA	NA	8,249,950 /e/
Idaho	49	500,123	297,596	3,364,849
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nevada	78	463,189	575,226	5,104,609
New Mexico	1	0	1	35,275
Oregon	25	70,340	108,565	5,619,165
Utah	22	152,048	71,174	5,446,866
Washington	5	620	54	986,745
Wyoming	3	24,169	32	717,263
<b>Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>1,247,891</b>	<b>1,083,973</b>	<b>\$34,421,899</b>

/a/ The number of projects equals the number of funded emergency stabilization (ES) and burned area rehabilitation (BAR) projects for a given fiscal year. An area that received both ES and BAR actions is counted as one project to prevent double counting.

/b/ Includes the acres of ES and BAR actions implemented, including seeding, soil stabilization (other than seeding), and invasive species inventory and treatment. Note, some actions may occur within the same treatment footprint.

/c/ Activities represent a key workload associated with ES and BAR projects, such as treatment effectiveness monitoring, closures, cultural survey, planning and project management, facility repair, and fence repair. These accomplishments were not reported in prior PLS reports because they are not considered treatment acres. The addition of this column better reflects the overall accomplishments associated with ES and BAR projects. Note, activities are measured as a unit of accomplishment, representing acres, miles, or both, and may occur within the same area.

/d/ Includes expenditures in FY 2021 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory/assessment; these may include funding for actions approved in prior years, as well as planning costs for FY 2021 fires. Total does not include indirect support and other program oversight and development costs (approximately \$248,259).

/e/ The acquisition costs for seed are centralized and tracked through the Fire and Aviation cost center. Total expenditures included \$8,249,950.



## PART 3

### COMMERCIAL USES AND REVENUES GENERATED

The demands placed on public lands grow in tandem with the number and diversity of people the BLM serves. To meet these demands, the BLM continues to ensure accountability to users of public lands, while emphasizing responsible use.

The BLM continues its longstanding commitment to make land available for authorized private sector activities, such as recreation, energy and mineral commodity extraction, livestock forage use, sawtimber harvest, and other related land use authorizations and land dispositions. The BLM strives to receive a fair return for taxpayers on such transactions, consistent with existing laws. The BLM also strives to protect the public lands from long-term environmental impairment or the creation of unfunded taxpayer liabilities.

The BLM administers approximately 244 million surface acres of public land, about one-tenth of the land in the United States, and approximately 714 million acres of onshore federal mineral estate located on or underlying both federal surface ownerships and privately owned lands. The BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development and conducts federal authority cadastral surveys on all federal interest lands, including American Indian trust lands.

Tables 3-1 through 3-24 show the essential outputs of various interrelated programs that provide commercial uses. Tables 3-25 through 3-32 display outcome-oriented information in terms of receipts or payments and the allocation of funds generated from commercial use activities on public lands. Table 3-33 presents a financial update of the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act. Table 3-35 presents information on compliance with diligent development and continued operation of federal coal leases.

Please note that only receipts and payments collected by the BLM are listed. Revenues derived from BLM energy and mineral activities are available at the Department of the Interior's Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) website. Data from the onshore federal mineral revenues generated by the BLM and collected by the ONRR, including royalties, rents, and bonus bids, and revenue data for Indian mineral owners from mineral operations on American Indian trust lands are not included in this publication.

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<b><u>BLM Lands Patented</u></b>			
<b>Airport</b>			
Arizona	1	141	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Color-of-Title</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Desert Land</b>			
Wyoming	1	163	\$163
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>\$163</b>
<b>Reclamation Homestead</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Recreation and Public Purposes (R&amp;PP)</b>			
Arizona	1	6	\$60
Montana	1	6	0
Nevada	2	13	0
New Mexico	1	60	600
Utah	3	170	1,622
Wyoming	1	298	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>\$2,282</b>
<b>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /a/</b>			
Idaho	14	32,473	\$40,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>32,473</b>	<b>\$40,000</b>
<b>Exchanges (Act of Congress)</b>			
Alaska	3	14,556	\$0
Arkansas	1	7	0
Nevada	1	23,035	0
Oregon	1	4,224	217,200
Utah	12	89,627	29,185
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>131,449</b>	<b>\$246,385</b>
<b>Exchanges (36 CFR 254.1)</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Grand Total Exchanges</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>163,922</b>	<b>\$286,385</b>

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<b><u>BLM Lands Patented—continued</u></b>			
<b>Patents (Various Acts of Congress)</b>			
Montana	10	450	\$0
North Dakota	8	1,005	0
Oregon	1	80	0
South Dakota	6	940	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>State Grants</b>			
Montana	1	5,817	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,817</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA) /b/</b>			
Idaho	1	503	\$730,000
Montana	1	12	272,000
Wyoming	1	59	40,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>\$1,042,000</b>
<b>Sales (SNPLMA) /c/</b>			
Nevada	2	6	\$1,450,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>\$1,450,000</b>
<b>Sales (Various Acts of Congress)</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Grand Total Sales</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>\$2,492,000</b>
<b>Total BLM Lands Patented (excluding Alaska conveyances)</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>173,651</b>	<b>\$2,780,830</b>

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2021–continued**

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<b><u>Alaska Conveyances</u></b>			
<b>State Selections (Alaska Statehood Act) /d/</b>			
State Selection Patents	59	753,876	\$0
State Selection Approvals (TA) /e/	5	8,670	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>762,546</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Native Selections (43 CFR 2650) /f/</b>			
Patents	11	152,164	\$0
Interim Conveyances (IC) /g/	1	22,369	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>174,533</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Patents /h/</b>			
Patents	0	0	\$0
Interim Conveyances (IC) /g/	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Certificates of Allotment /i/</b>			
Native Allotments (43 CFR 2561) /j/	5	395	\$0
Native Veteran Allotments (43 CFR 2568) /k/	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Other Conveyances</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total Alaska Conveyances</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>937,474</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Grand Total BLM Lands Patented (including Alaska conveyances)</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>1,111,125</b>	<b>\$2,780,830</b>



Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2021–continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<b><u>Federal Minerals Patented</u></b>			
<b>Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals</b>			
Idaho	1	503	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /a/</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Exchanges (Act of Congress)</b>			
Utah	1	71	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Minerals (43 CFR 2530)</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Minerals (43 CFR 2720)</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Minerals (43 CFR 3860) (Surface included in Patent)</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Minerals (43 CFR 3860)</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Minerals (Various Acts of Congress)</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Grand Total Federal Minerals Patented</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>\$0</b>

### **Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

Note: Purchase money includes all revenues collected by the BLM during the fiscal year from all ongoing cases leading to patent; however, this money is not always received in the same fiscal year the patent is issued. Purchase money is not always deposited in the appropriate depository (bank) in the same fiscal year the money is collected. Purchase money enters into the land exchange process because exchanges must result in equal value given and received by both parties; this means that purchase money (equalization payment) is sometimes collected from the proponent or paid by the BLM to ensure an equitable exchange.

- /a/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701). See Table 5-8a and Table 5-8b, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions.
- /b/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713).
- /c/ Sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /d/ State selections: Issued to the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339), as amended.
- /e/ Tentative approval (TA): Conveyance granting to the State of Alaska legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land, provided by the Alaska Statehood Act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.
- /f/ Native selections: Issued to Alaska Native corporations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).
- /g/ Interim conveyance (IC): Conveyance granting to the recipient legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land, provided by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.
- /h/ Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-468; 96 Stat. 2556).
- /i/ Certificate of allotment (COA): Document that passes title for Native allotments. These are issued in a restricted status. The BLM issues the COA to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), which holds the title in trust for the allottee. While the allotment title is held in trust status, the lands are inalienable, meaning that they cannot be seized for debt and are not subject to taxation. They also cannot be sold or encumbered without BIA approval.
- /j/ Native allotment certificates issued to individual Natives of Alaska under the act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197), as amended August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 954; 43 U.S.C. 270-1 through 270-3).
- /k/ Native veteran allotment certificates issued pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), as amended; Section 432 of Public Law 105-276 (43 U.S.C. 1629g); Section 301 of Public Law 106-559; the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 197), as amended (42 Stat. 415; 70 Stat. 954; 43 U.S.C. 270-1 through 270-3).

Table 3-2.

**PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES,  
THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2021**

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Minerals & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b>1909–1948 /a/</b>							
Alabama	4,412	63,586	9,563	0	2,889	0	80,450
Alaska	6,501	10,823	1,095	0	773	0	19,192
Arizona	2,547,517	4,403	27,497	0	0	101,880	2,681,297
Arkansas	1,107	1,520	15,043	85	40	0	17,795
California	2,352,070	3,005	156,783	0	23	1,864	2,513,745
Colorado	4,271,042	1,348,288	215,423	0	38,494	0	5,873,247
Florida	1,154	0	2,304	71,259	520	0	75,237
Idaho	1,291,163	11,749	4,940	270,036	216,060	0	1,793,948
Illinois	634	120	0	0	0	0	754
Iowa	359	0	0	0	0	0	359
Kansas	54,384	0	1,421	0	0	0	55,805
Louisiana	1,223	0	17,105	0	3,844	0	22,172
Michigan	1,935	0	3,261	0	0	0	5,196
Minnesota	235	0	0	8	0	0	243
Mississippi	974	0	10,231	0	0	0	11,205
Missouri	166	0	0	0	0	0	166
Montana	3,993,640	6,658,554	987,472	11,290	17,788	150	11,668,894
Nebraska	72,964	0	3,253	0	0	0	76,217
Nevada	242,717	960	1,119	0	80	40	244,916
New Mexico	6,378,118	614,779	112,995	680	70,673	2,092,091	9,269,336
North Dakota	134,578	4,636,851	11,915	0	1,164	40	4,784,548
Ohio	38	0	0	0	0	744	782
Oklahoma	48,781	0	10,917	0	0	0	59,698
Oregon	1,639,742	5,598	14,369	0	480	0	1,660,189

Table 3-2.

**PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES,  
THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Minerals & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b>1909–1948 /a/—concluded</b>							
South Dakota	1,565,802	187,722	6,328	0	0	0	1,759,852
Utah	856,083	215,528	98,922	21,576	8,157	1,680	1,201,946
Washington	262,444	14,535	2,518	0	384	400	280,281
Wisconsin	1,546	0	0	0	0	0	1,546
Wyoming	9,541,179	2,297,363	376,906	32,037	17,341	257	12,265,083
<b>Total 1909–1948</b>	<b>35,272,508</b>	<b>16,075,384</b>	<b>2,091,380</b>	<b>406,971</b>	<b>378,710</b>	<b>2,199,146</b>	<b>56,424,099</b>
<b>Fiscal Period /b/</b>							
1949-1950	363,466	24,868	18,287	1,138	7,662	4,235	419,656
1951-1960	1,258,347	64,204	650,841	5,075	109,323	36,586	2,124,376
1961-1970	2,103,335	44,578	893,114	559	498,973	30,663	3,571,222
1971-1980	2,914,664	9,344	186,689	340	185,764	49,784	3,346,585
1981-1990	2,694,395	16,609	294,416	439	159,006	166,558	3,331,423
1991-2000	368,178	8,647	272,749	0	92,220	53,756	795,550
2001-2010	562,664	9,909	113,790	1,053	58,230	6,776	752,422
2011-2020	59,237	0	6,374	0	81,303	1,060	147,974
2021	23,951	0	0	0	0	0	23,951
<b>Total 1949–2021</b>	<b>10,348,237</b>	<b>178,159</b>	<b>2,436,260</b>	<b>8,604</b>	<b>1,192,481</b>	<b>349,418</b>	<b>14,513,159</b>
<b>Grand Total /c/</b>	<b>45,620,745</b>	<b>16,253,543</b>	<b>4,527,640</b>	<b>415,575</b>	<b>1,571,191</b>	<b>2,548,564</b>	<b>70,937,258</b>

**Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES,  
THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2021—concluded**

Note: Data before 1949 were tabulated from incomplete records. The data include patents issued on both BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands. See Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, for additional minerals data.

/a/ Minerals began to be reserved with the Coal Lands Act of March 3, 1909. More laws expanding on this act and covering additional minerals were subsequently enacted.

/b/ As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30 each year.

/c/ Does not include 165,712 stockraising homesteads comprising approximately 33,626,607 acres that reserved all minerals to the United States. Some of these homesteads were entered but not patented. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701).

**Table 3-3. RIGHTS-OF-WAY WORKLOAD, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Actions Processed /a/</b>	<b>Grants Issued /b/</b>	<b>Total Workload /c/</b>
Alaska	4	59	63
Arizona	98	83	181
California	43	84	127
Colorado	218	126	344
Eastern States	1	2	3
Idaho	104	88	192
Montana	87	55	142
Nevada	239	180	419
New Mexico	497	590	1,087
Oregon	160	77	237
Utah	786	163	949
Wyoming	1,090	394	1,484
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>5,228</b>

/a/ Rights-of-way grants (including communication site leases) assigned, canceled, denied, relinquished, renewed, terminated, or withdrawn.

/b/ Includes both new grants and previously issued grants that were amended.

/c/ Includes both actions processed and grants issued.

**Table 3-4. NUMBER OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY (INCLUDING SOLAR AND WIND) AND RENTAL RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Administrative State	FLPMA/Other /a/		FLPMA/Energy /b/		Mineral Leasing Act /c/		Total /d/	
	Number	Rental Receipts	Number	Rental Receipts	Number	Rental Receipts	Number	Rental Receipts
Alaska	1,134	\$505,477	0	\$0	227	\$351,032	1,361	\$856,509
Arizona	4,602	4,016,720	11	1,142,006	280	1,470,013	4,893	6,628,739
California	7,219	15,074,371	48	17,737,065	294	4,115,176	7,561	36,926,612
Colorado	5,586	2,200,174	0	0	1,412	956,017	6,998	3,156,191
Eastern States	45	590	0	0	16	2,736	61	3,326
Idaho	5,430	3,683,348	1	0	123	171,758	5,554	3,855,106
Montana	4,144	263,420	1	0	334	128,869	4,479	392,289
Nevada	8,635	7,626,371	16	4,211,528	199	120,770	8,850	11,958,669
New Mexico	13,431	5,707,078	4	52,578	23,337	4,845,420	36,772	10,605,076
Oregon	10,149	3,618,914	2	15,757	27	406,029	10,178	4,040,700
Utah	5,233	7,608,981	2	469,078	1,402	775,542	6,637	8,853,601
Wyoming	11,424	9,375,705	7	847,596	7,778	2,993,065	19,209	13,216,366
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,032</b>	<b>\$59,681,149</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>\$24,475,608</b>	<b>35,429</b>	<b>\$16,336,427</b>	<b>112,553</b>	<b>\$100,493,184</b>

/a/ Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701) nonenergy. Communication site rental is included in the FLPMA rental receipt column.

/b/ FLPMA solar and wind rights-of-way. These data were new to *Public Land Statistics* with the 2013 edition.

/c/ Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).

/d/ FLPMA nonenergy, FLPMA solar and wind, and Mineral Leasing Act rights-of-way.

Source: BLM Case Recordation System.

**Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Geographic State	Type	FY 2021 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2020		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2021	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	Permits	53	247	10	11,531	\$12,086	3	37	60	11,741
	Leases	17	70	1	1	13,210	2	10	16	61
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	Permits	20	435	3	24	5,486	3	16	20	443
	Leases	24	1,170	1	12	142,260	3	373	22	809
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	Permits	718	16,608	16	85	48,951	9	43	725	16,650
	Leases	195	4,456	0	0	80,530	0	0	195	4,456
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Permits	16	129,997	2	11	1,870	3	3	15	130,005
	Leases	6	1,636	0	0	22,989	0	0	6	1,636
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	Permits /a/	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Leases	0	0	1	46	27,000	0	0	1	46
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	Permits /a/	79	648	3	3	37,707	4	5	78	646
	Leases	16	150	0	0	28,711	1	7	15	143
	Easements	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	5



Table 3-5.

## NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued

Geographic State	Type	FY 2021 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2020		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2021	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Montana	Permits	23	730	0	0	\$5,725	8	305	15	425
	Leases	13	641	0	0	18,787	1	40	12	601
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	Permits	31	5,529	3	33	7,700	3	4	31	5,558
	Leases	8	645	2	720	2,185	0	0	10	1,365
	Easements	2	5	0	0	0	1	4	1	1
New Mexico	Permits	11	7,403	0	0	0	0	0	11	7,403
	Leases	6	1,426	0	0	13,500	0	0	6	1,426
	Easements	1	42	0	0	0	0	0	1	42
North Dakota	Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	Permits /a/	61	892	4	25	2,083	3	6	62	911
	Leases /a/	43	44,123	0	0	0	0	0	43	44,123
	Easements	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5

**Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021–continued**

Geographic State	Type	FY 2021 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2020		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2021	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
South Dakota	Permits	1	25	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	25
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	Permits /a/	15	2,919	2	1	2,188	4	162	13	2,758
	Leases	8	180	2	165	8,904	0	0	10	345
	Easements	1	543	0	0	0	0	0	1	543
Washington	Permits	7	21	0	0	13,886	0	0	7	21
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Permits	18	976	1	3	3,054	0	0	19	979
	Leases	16	114	0	0	15,160	1	1	15	113
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>Permits</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>166,430</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>11,716</b>	<b>\$140,736</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>177,565</b>
	<b>Leases</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>54,611</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>\$373,236</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>55,124</b>
	<b>Easements</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>596</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,415</b>	<b>221,641</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>12,660</b>	<b>\$513,972</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>233,285</b>

**Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

Note: Authorizations in this table occur under 43 CFR 2920, which authorizes uses not specifically authorized under other laws or regulations and not specifically forbidden by law. Residential, agricultural, industrial, and commercial uses may be authorized. Revenue collected reflects monies actually received during the fiscal year.

/a/ Numbers and acres of Federal Land Policy and Management Act Section 302 permits or leases at the beginning of the fiscal year differ from last year's report due to the timing of data entry of several cases in the LR2000 database after the reporting period. As a result of an audit, the cumulative authorization figures as of September 30, 2020, were adjusted.

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021

	FY 2021 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2020		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2021	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Airport Lease</b>									
Alaska	8	1,393	0	0	\$281	0	0	8	1,393
Arizona	3	700	0	0	680	0	0	3	700
California	15	15,687	0	0	100	0	0	15	15,687
Idaho	9	574	0	0	900	0	0	9	574
Nevada	15	2,945	0	0	61,353	0	0	15	2,945
New Mexico	4	552	0	0	0	0	0	4	552
Oregon	3	173	0	0	0	0	0	3	173
Utah	5	789	0	0	2,059	0	0	5	789
Wyoming	2	144	0	0	450	0	0	2	144
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>22,957</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$65,823</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>22,957</b>
<b>Film Permits</b>									
Alaska	4	2,027,885	0	0	\$0	4	2,027,885	0	0
Arizona	7	2,654	6	1,881	12,032	6	1,881	7	2,654
California	340	7,574	49	346	50,839	60	301	329	7,619
Idaho	2	2	4	4	2,000	3	3	3	3
Montana	1	80,892	4	143,959	5,977	5	224,851	0	0
Nevada	58	4,374,888	11	1,226,422	4,870	9	1,226,581	60	4,374,729
New Mexico	0	0	9	283	11,265	8	282	1	1
Oregon	1	1	5	35	0	6	36	0	0
Utah /a/	17	55	67	723	44,880	79	427	5	351
Wyoming	3	2,000	1	1	1,800	3	2,000	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>6,495,951</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>1,373,654</b>	<b>\$133,663</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>3,484,247</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>4,385,358</b>

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued

	FY 2021 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2020		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2021	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Hot Springs</b>									
Alaska /a/	1	88	0	0	\$3,587	0	0	1	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$3,587</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Public Works Lease</b>									
Nevada	1	13,767	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	13,767
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13,767</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13,767</b>
<b>Reclamation Lease, License, and Deed</b>									
Arizona	9	8,338	0	0	\$0	0	0	9	8,338
Idaho	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Wyoming	3	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,210
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9,554</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9,554</b>
<b>Reconveyed Permit/Lease</b>									
Arizona	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1
Nevada	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Utah	2	162	0	0	8,000	0	0	2	162
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$8,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>Recreation and Public Purpose Lease</b>									
Alaska	11	146	0	0	\$8,530	0	0	11	146
Arizona	114	21,812	1	5	6,820	2	82	113	21,735
California	183	31,409	0	0	2,350	0	0	183	31,409
Colorado	22	1,448	0	0	2,370	0	0	22	1,448
Idaho	29	8,996	0	0	4,356	0	0	29	8,996

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued

	FY 2021 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2020		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2021		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b>Recreation and Public Purpose Lease</b>										
<b>--concluded</b>										
Minnesota /a/	1	62	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	62	
Montana	7	92	0	0	100	2	42	5	50	
Nevada	191	14,199	1	10	163,437	6	323	186	13,886	
New Mexico	68	3,393	0	0	3,073	1	60	67	3,333	
Oregon	43	4,326	0	0	0	43	4,326	0	0	
South Dakota	3	631	0	0	1,199	0	0	3	631	
Utah /a/	30	3,080	1	7	426	2	20	29	3,067	
Washington	14	1,877	0	0	0	14	1,877	0	0	
Wyoming /a/	43	3,350	1	16	4,103	1	49	43	3,317	
<b>Total</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>94,821</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>\$196,764</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>6,779</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>88,080</b>	
<b>Recreation Concession/Vendor/Leases/Permits</b>										
Alaska	66	327	5	11,525	\$25,296	3	37	68	11,815	
Arizona	2	349	0	0	541,144	0	0	2	349	
California	0	0	1	10	869	1	10	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11,535</b>	<b>\$567,309</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>12,164</b>	
<b>Small Tract Lease</b>										
Idaho	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Special Land Use Permit</b>										
Arizona /b/	1	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	0	
Colorado	1	0	0	0	2,370	0	0	1	0	
Nevada	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	40	
Oregon	1	5	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	
Wyoming /a/	2	294	0	0	0	0	0	2	294	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$2,370</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>334</b>	

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued

	FY 2021 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2020		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2021		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b>Trans-Alaska Pipeline System</b>										
Alaska	25	372	3	9	\$484	1	1	27	380	
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>\$484</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>380</b>	
<b>Mineral Leasing Act Temporary Use Permit /c/</b>										
None	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Lease to be Defined</b>										
Wyoming	2	953	0	0	\$16,000	0	0	2	953	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$16,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>953</b>	
<b>Unauthorized Use</b>										
California	31	76	1	0	\$0	1	0	31	76	
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>76</b>	
<b>Easement DOI to Other Federal Agency</b>										
Colorado	2	97	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	97	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>97</b>	
<b>Occupancy Permit – Special</b>										
Montana	12	118	0	0	\$0	0	0	12	118	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>118</b>	

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—concluded

	FY 2021 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2020		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2021		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b>Unauthorized Development</b>										
California	17	34	1	0	\$0	1	0	17	34	
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	
<b>Unauthorized Occupancy</b>										
California	6	3	0	0	\$0	0	0	6	3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>6,639,974</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>1,385,236</b>	<b>\$994,000</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>3,491,079</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>4,534,131</b>	

/a/ Numbers and acres of Federal Land Policy and Management Act Section 302 permits or leases at the beginning of the fiscal year differ from last year's report due to the timing of data entry in the LR2000 database after the reporting period. As a result of an audit, the cumulative authorization figures as of September 30, 2020, were adjusted.

/b/ Acres reported as zero as a result of rounding.

/c/ Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).



Table 3-7a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING  
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2020**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	311	43	1	355
California	194	2	20	216
Colorado	788	27	52	867
Idaho	1,216	63	73	1,352
Montana	2,659	108	103	2,870
Nevada	521	35	59	615
New Mexico	1,175	321	82	1,578
Oregon	714	18	7	739
Utah	1,056	35	145	1,236
Wyoming	940	95	112	1,147
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,574</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>10,975</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	372,951	3,482	81	376,514
California	127,986	32	12,243	140,261
Colorado	234,549	5,187	45,078	284,814
Idaho	920,045	4,407	61,608	986,060
Montana	1,039,780	4,133	17,263	1,061,176
Nevada	1,255,342	3,307	96,703	1,355,352
New Mexico	1,170,251	13,340	24,161	1,207,752
Oregon	728,177	1,175	3,842	733,194
Utah	696,209	1,557	166,957	864,723
Wyoming	849,242	4,438	118,739	972,419
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>7,394,532</b>	<b>41,058</b>	<b>546,675</b>	<b>7,982,265</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal units months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2020 (October 2019 to September 2020).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-7b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE  
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2020**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	295	11	1	307
California	205	7	12	224
Colorado	334	15	29	378
Idaho	342	22	20	384
Montana	1,366	39	52	1,457
Nevada	7	0	0	7
New Mexico	658	33	25	716
Oregon	554	15	5	574
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,500	146	147	1,793
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,261</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>5,840</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/</b>				
Arizona	114,714	604	180	115,498
California	58,120	380	2,792	61,292
Colorado	31,494	822	2,954	35,270
Idaho	24,786	364	2,919	28,069
Montana	181,561	818	5,688	188,067
Nevada	8,908	0	0	8,908
New Mexico	163,524	750	29,984	194,258
Oregon	65,076	600	1,415	67,091
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	390,373	5,487	32,161	428,021
<b>Total /d/</b>	<b>1,038,556</b>	<b>9,825</b>	<b>78,093</b>	<b>1,126,474</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ There are no Section 15 lands within the Utah administrative state boundary.

/c/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2020 (October 2019 to September 2020).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-7c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT  
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2020**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	606	54	2	662
California	399	9	32	440
Colorado	1,122	42	81	1,245
Idaho	1,558	85	93	1,736
Montana	4,025	147	155	4,327
Nevada	528	35	59	622
New Mexico	1,833	354	107	2,294
Oregon	1,268	33	12	1,313
Utah	1,056	35	145	1,236
Wyoming	2,440	241	259	2,940
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,835</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>16,815</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	487,665	4,086	261	492,012
California	186,106	412	15,035	201,553
Colorado	266,043	6,009	48,032	320,084
Idaho	944,831	4,771	64,527	1,014,129
Montana	1,221,341	4,951	22,951	1,249,243
Nevada	1,264,250	3,307	96,703	1,364,260
New Mexico	1,333,775	14,090	54,145	1,402,010
Oregon	793,253	1,775	5,257	800,285
Utah	696,209	1,557	166,957	864,723
Wyoming	1,239,615	9,925	150,900	1,400,440
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>8,433,088</b>	<b>50,883</b>	<b>624,768</b>	<b>9,108,739</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2020 (October 2019 to September 2020).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING  
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	308	41	1	350
California	198	2	15	215
Colorado	747	30	58	835
Idaho	1,247	60	69	1,376
Montana	2,675	103	103	2,881
Nevada	493	27	59	579
New Mexico	1,181	335	88	1,604
Oregon	683	21	7	711
Utah	980	32	135	1,147
Wyoming	945	98	112	1,155
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,457</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>10,853</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	346,762	2,835	81	349,678
California	129,165	32	8,812	138,009
Colorado	199,507	2,696	42,682	244,885
Idaho	920,458	3,294	49,329	973,081
Montana	1,032,357	3,992	17,757	1,054,106
Nevada	1,144,430	2,357	82,335	1,229,122
New Mexico	1,163,265	14,401	21,446	1,199,112
Oregon	708,091	1,428	3,613	713,132
Utah	536,763	1,322	125,494	663,579
Wyoming	889,197	4,717	118,322	1,012,236
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>7,069,995</b>	<b>37,074</b>	<b>469,871</b>	<b>7,576,940</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2021 (October 2020 to September 2021).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE  
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	287	12	1	300
California	199	8	10	217
Colorado	333	12	28	373
Idaho	329	22	22	373
Montana	1,323	41	46	1,410
Nevada	6	0	0	6
New Mexico	650	37	26	713
Oregon	524	13	4	541
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,517	147	151	1,815
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,168</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>5,748</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/</b>				
Arizona	116,942	666	180	117,788
California	63,411	416	2,244	66,071
Colorado	31,588	484	2,711	34,783
Idaho	24,456	364	2,879	27,699
Montana	192,651	831	6,128	199,610
Nevada	11,027	0	0	11,027
New Mexico	156,663	927	29,148	186,738
Oregon	53,732	498	1,108	55,338
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	366,190	5,303	33,107	404,600
<b>Total /d/</b>	<b>1,016,660</b>	<b>9,489</b>	<b>77,505</b>	<b>1,103,654</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ There are no Section 15 lands within the Utah administrative state boundary.

/c/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2021 (October 2020 to September 2021).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING  
DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	595	53	2	650
California	397	10	25	432
Colorado	1,080	42	86	1,208
Idaho	1,576	82	91	1,749
Montana	3,998	144	149	4,291
Nevada	499	27	59	585
New Mexico	1,831	372	114	2,317
Oregon	1,207	34	11	1,252
Utah	980	32	135	1,147
Wyoming	2,462	245	263	2,970
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,625</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>16,601</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	463,704	3,501	261	467,466
California	192,576	448	11,056	204,080
Colorado	231,095	3,180	45,393	279,668
Idaho	944,914	3,658	52,208	1,000,780
Montana	1,225,008	4,823	23,885	1,253,716
Nevada	1,155,457	2,357	82,335	1,240,149
New Mexico	1,319,928	15,328	50,594	1,385,850
Oregon	761,823	1,926	4,721	768,470
Utah	536,763	1,322	125,494	663,579
Wyoming	1,255,387	10,020	151,429	1,416,836
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>8,086,655</b>	<b>46,563</b>	<b>547,376</b>	<b>8,680,594</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2021 (October 2020 to September 2021).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

**Table 3-9a. GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF JANUARY 11, 2022**

<b>Administrative State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	395	494,680	96,564
California	279	229,778	96,827
Colorado	1,059	533,706	87,870
Idaho	1,474	1,301,267	195,439
Montana	2,801	1,120,983	25,662
Nevada	663	2,045,814	500,002
New Mexico	1,419	1,628,349	73,530
Oregon	780	968,176	129,458
Utah	1,434	1,194,503	304,939
Wyoming	1,197	1,459,997	386,266
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,501</b>	<b>10,977,253</b>	<b>1,896,557</b>
<b>Geographic State /a/</b>			
Arizona	409	476,929	95,487
California	251	144,644	49,146
Colorado	1,076	527,335	89,186
Idaho	1,478	1,273,191	195,881
Montana	2,803	1,118,058	26,047
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	755	2,122,645	544,412
New Mexico	1,429	1,633,858	73,494
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	784	943,154	126,567
South Dakota	4	254	0
Utah	1,481	1,170,891	295,747
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,194	1,446,299	381,416
<b>Total /d/</b>	<b>11,664</b>	<b>10,857,258</b>	<b>1,877,383</b>

/a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM California also administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and BLM Montana also administers all BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota. For this reporting year, these are the most accurate data available. Data inconsistencies between administrative and geographic states are in the process of refinement in the Rangeland Administration System.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that could be authorized on public lands. These differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

/d/ An authorization may allow for use in more than one geographic state and is counted once for each respective administrative state.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

**Table 3-9b. GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF JANUARY 11, 2022**

<b>Administrative State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	355	152,657	6,630
California	273	86,539	9,474
Colorado	412	43,589	4,058
Idaho	396	30,772	817
Montana	1,560	225,575	17,743
Nevada	10	30,019	385
New Mexico	768	213,556	3,517
Oregon	726	89,605	3,885
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,739	458,785	8,392
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,239</b>	<b>1,331,097</b>	<b>54,901</b>
<b>Geographic State /a/</b>			
Arizona	353	152,682	6,630
California	271	87,245	9,474
Colorado	412	43,480	4,024
Idaho	395	30,755	817
Montana	1,010	145,270	17,703
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	11	29,706	385
New Mexico	763	213,518	3,514
North Dakota	80	9,263	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	459	53,870	3,095
South Dakota	472	72,567	21
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Washington	270	34,186	722
Wyoming	1,719	457,140	8,392
<b>Total /e/</b>	<b>6,237</b>	<b>1,330,406</b>	<b>54,780</b>

/a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM California also administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and BLM Montana also administers all BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota. For this reporting year, these are the most accurate data available. Data inconsistencies between administrative and geographic states are in the process of refinement in the Rangeland Administration System.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that could be authorized on public lands. These differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

/d/ There are no Section 15 lands within the Utah administrative state boundary.

/e/ An authorization may allow for use in more than one geographic state and is counted once for each respective administrative state.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.



**Table 3-9c. GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES IN FORCE AS OF JANUARY 11, 2022**

<b>Administrative State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	750	647,337	103,194
California	552	316,317	106,301
Colorado	1,471	577,295	91,928
Idaho	1,870	1,332,039	196,256
Montana	4,361	1,346,558	43,405
Nevada	673	2,075,833	500,387
New Mexico	2,187	1,841,905	77,047
Oregon	1,506	1,057,781	133,343
Utah	1,434	1,194,503	304,939
Wyoming	2,936	1,918,782	394,658
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,740</b>	<b>12,308,350</b>	<b>1,951,458</b>
<b>Geographic State /a/</b>			
Arizona	762	629,611	102,117
California	522	231,889	58,620
Colorado	1,488	570,815	93,210
Idaho	1,873	1,303,946	196,698
Montana	3,813	1,263,328	43,750
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	766	2,152,351	544,797
New Mexico	2,192	1,847,376	77,008
North Dakota	80	9,263	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	1,243	997,024	129,662
South Dakota	476	72,821	21
Utah	1,481	1,170,891	295,747
Washington	270	34,186	722
Wyoming	2,913	1,903,439	389,808
<b>Total /d/</b>	<b>17,901</b>	<b>12,187,664</b>	<b>1,932,163</b>

/a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM California also administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and BLM Montana also administers all BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota. For this reporting year, these are the most accurate data available. Data inconsistencies between administrative and geographic states are in the process of refinement in the Rangeland Administration System.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that could be authorized on public lands. These differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

/d/ An authorization may allow for use in more than one geographic state and is counted once for each respective administrative state.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

**Table 3-10a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2019 (MARCH 1, 2019, TO FEBRUARY 29, 2020)**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	630	56	3	689
California	409	10	34	453
Colorado	1,138	38	88	1,264
Idaho	1,602	85	92	1,779
Montana	4,085	153	159	4,397
Nevada	540	35	57	632
New Mexico	1,926	382	128	2,436
Oregon	1,260	35	12	1,307
Utah	1,164	39	153	1,356
Wyoming	2,533	252	269	3,054
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,287</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>17,367</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	458,034	3,507	400	461,941
California	194,665	387	16,011	211,063
Colorado	257,642	3,413	47,090	308,145
Idaho	955,057	4,547	62,655	1,022,259
Montana	1,205,742	5,068	24,543	1,235,353
Nevada	1,219,230	2,586	93,789	1,315,605
New Mexico	1,349,144	14,352	61,206	1,424,702
Oregon	790,130	1,732	5,216	797,078
Utah	648,701	1,453	159,502	809,656
Wyoming	1,216,523	10,182	145,546	1,372,251
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>8,294,868</b>	<b>47,227</b>	<b>615,958</b>	<b>8,958,053</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by billing year 2019 (March 1, 2019, to February 29, 2020).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

**Table 3-10b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2020 (MARCH 1, 2020, TO FEBRUARY 28, 2021)**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	615	52	2	669
California	419	10	33	462
Colorado	1,141	42	96	1,279
Idaho	1,586	84	94	1,764
Montana	4,088	146	158	4,392
Nevada	548	36	63	647
New Mexico	1,895	372	110	2,377
Oregon	1,280	34	12	1,326
Utah	1,092	33	149	1,274
Wyoming	2,474	243	265	2,982
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,138</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>17,172</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	449,069	3,733	261	453,063
California	193,205	452	15,856	209,513
Colorado	242,135	3,395	47,518	293,048
Idaho	950,854	3,851	60,006	1,014,711
Montana	1,200,514	4,879	24,198	1,229,591
Nevada	1,226,690	3,268	77,017	1,306,975
New Mexico	1,342,520	14,727	52,593	1,409,840
Oregon	782,710	1,947	5,029	789,686
Utah	578,353	1,374	136,279	716,006
Wyoming	1,184,731	9,966	149,828	1,344,525
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>8,150,781</b>	<b>47,592</b>	<b>568,585</b>	<b>8,766,958</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by billing year 2020 (March 1, 2020, to February 28, 2021).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-11.

**TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCT, AND NONWOOD FOREST PRODUCT SALES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Timber Sales /a/</b>	<b>Wood Product Sales /b/</b>	<b>Nonwood Forest Product Sales /c/</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alaska	\$0	\$11,580.00	\$0	\$11,580.00
Arizona	0	50.00	420.00	470.00
California	(18,032.06)	41,509.55	4,536.87	28,014.37
Colorado	52,448.51	12,675.50	22,685.00	87,809.01
Idaho	305,572.61	5,618.03	31,941.00	343,131.64
Montana	1,749,035.85	2,128.97	700.00	1,751,864.82
Nevada	0	34,218.00	49,408.86	83,626.86
New Mexico	0	26,244.00	4,188.00	30,432.00
Oregon	76,506,679.31	38,713.05	65,183.18	76,610,575.54
–Eastern /d/	200,941.68	3,629.00	16,294.32	220,865.00
–Western /e/	76,305,737.63	35,084.05	48,888.86	76,389,710.54
Utah	0	31,597.90	41,353.38	72,951.28
Wyoming	32,873.22	14,474.50	10,208.50	57,556.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$78,628,577.44</b>	<b>\$218,809.50</b>	<b>\$230,624.79</b>	<b>\$79,078,011.73</b>
<b>Total Timber and Wood Product Sales</b>	<b>\$78,847,386.94</b>			

**Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCT, AND NONWOOD FOREST PRODUCT SALES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

Note: This table does not include values associated with the BLM’s stewardship contracting authority.

/a/ This includes all original (parent) sawtimber sale values offered during FY 2021. The column includes sales offered using Forms 5450-3, 5450-4, 5450-25, 5450-26, as well as sawtimber sales using Forms 5450-5 and 5450-24. Also includes \$41,371.12 of sales in Colorado, \$54,415.98 of sales in Montana, and \$38,026.39 of sales in Wyoming under Good Neighbor Authority.

/b/ Includes fuelwood, posts, poles, and other wood products.

/c/ Includes Christmas trees, cactus, seeds, yucca, pinyon nuts, mushrooms, yew bark, transplants, and other nonwood forest products or vegetal materials.

/d/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.

/e/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Source: BLM Timber Sale Information System.

**Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

State	Total Number of Sawtimber Sales /a/	Sawtimber Offered MBF /a/	Total Value Sawtimber /a/	Average Price Per MBF /b/	Other SFP MBF /c/	Total Volume MBF /d/	Non-Special Authorities Biomass GTON /e/	Special Authorities /f/	
								Sawtimber MBF	Biomass GTON
Alaska	0	0	\$0	\$0	0	0	3,334	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
California	13	5,015	(18,032.06)	7.87	484	5,500	12,680	165	0
Colorado	11	3,272	11,077.39	4.37	9	3,281	4,899	1,563	(3,160)
Idaho	33	6,423	305,572.61	56.05	10	6,433	11,225	0	0
Montana	30	8,626	1,694,619.87	193.25	12	8,638	18,801	564	5,354
Nevada	0	0	0	0	38	38	7,156	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,425	0	(1,756)
Oregon	311	301,692	76,506,679.30	253.59	75	301,767	6,123	569	798
–Eastern /g/	5	2,925	200,941.68	68.69	5	2,930	2,359	569	1,598
–Western /h/	306	298,767	76,305,737.63	257.61	70	298,837	3,764	0	(800)
Utah	0	0	0	0	276	276	11,664	0	0
Wyoming	7	608	(5,153.18)	12.00	31	640	5,030	1,707	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>325,637</b>	<b>\$78,494,763.95</b>	<b>\$241.64</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>326,572</b>	<b>86,338</b>	<b>4,568</b>	<b>1,314</b>

**Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2021—concluded**

Note: Some numbers may be slightly off, due to rounding. Negative values appear in parentheses.

1 MBF = 1,000 board feet; 1 board foot measures 1 foot in length by 1 foot in width by 1 inch in thickness. All sawtimber volumes listed are in MBF units; however, the contracts may have been offered as MBF, 100 cubic feet units (CCF), or tons, based on local market trends, and have been converted to MBF for this table. Conversion factors used were 1 MBF = 1.6 CCF = 6 tons.

- /a/ This includes all original (parent) sawtimber sale volumes offered and modifications to volumes under contract in FY 2021. The column includes sales offered using BLM Forms 5450-3, 5450-4, 5450-25, 5450-26, as well as sawtimber sales using Forms 5450-5 and 5450-24. The following states did not sell their entire volumes offered (actual volumes sold are in parentheses): California (1,984 MBF), Colorado (2,340 MBF) and western Oregon (295,779 MBF).
- /b/ The purpose of the average price per MBF is to provide an idea of market values for the year. Values from negative modifications are not used in this calculation. If the values from negative modifications from the previous year's sales were included, the resultant average price per MBF would present an inaccurate measure of market prices for the current year.
- /c/ Includes posts, poles, and other special forest products (SFPs), as well as all free use that can convert to MBF.
- /d/ This column adds "Sawtimber Offered" and "Other SFP," converted to one common measure (MBF).
- /e/ This column includes both biomass and fuelwood sales converted into GTON (green tons). One cord of fuelwood is equal to 1.7 GTON of biomass. Biomass includes the limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and other woody parts of trees and woody plants grown in a forest, woodland, or rangeland environment. Volumes associated with the BLM's stewardship contracting are not included in this column.
- /f/ Special authorities list volumes for forest product sales using Stewardship Contracting Authority or Good Neighbor Authority. In FY 2021, for Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming, all of the volumes were under Good Neighbor Authority. For the remaining states, all of the volumes were under Stewardship Contracting Authority.
- /g/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /h/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Sources: Timber Sale Information System and Stewardship Contracting Information Database.

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

	Leases as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Arkansas	17	2,482			
California	24	2,293			
Colorado	200	60,442			
Kansas	50	10,555			
Louisiana	17	1,290			
Michigan	2	200			
Mississippi	1	40			
Montana	242	71,651			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	727	190,433			
North Dakota	33	6,496			
Oklahoma	193	13,620			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Utah	143	48,126			
Wyoming	578	122,515			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>531,460</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	61	25,249			
Colorado	4	896			
Illinois	1	130			
Kansas	10	1,755			
Kentucky	3	671			
Louisiana	1	120			
Michigan	2	117			
Mississippi	11	3,476			
Montana	5	1,323			
New York	2	750			
North Dakota	28	3,969			
Ohio	14	2,468			
Oklahoma	40	8,937			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
Texas	11	4,015			
Utah	1	40			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	12	1,520			
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>57,105</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>



**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2021–continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	78	27,731			
California	24	2,293			
Colorado	204	61,338			
Illinois	1	130			
Kansas	60	12,310			
Kentucky	3	671			
Louisiana	18	1,410			
Michigan	4	317			
Mississippi	12	3,516			
Montana	247	72,974			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	727	190,433			
New York	2	750			
North Dakota	61	10,465			
Ohio	14	2,468			
Oklahoma	233	22,557			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Texas	11	4,015			
Utah	144	48,166			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	590	124,035			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>588,565</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>					
<b>Acquired Lands</b>					
Colorado	1	320			
Kansas	199	40,594			
Louisiana	1	40			
Michigan	1	200			
Ohio	1	68			
Oklahoma	2	318			
Texas	1	106			
Wyoming	4	995			
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>42,641</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>

Table 3-13.

**COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021–continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b>Total Pre-Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /b/ /c/</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>631,206</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Reform Act Leases</b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Alabama	14	1,568	2	160	\$12,303
Arizona	2	3,040	0	0	0
Arkansas	130	91,435	1	40	80
California	81	35,870	7	4,133	48,249
Colorado	1,125	983,330	82	110,887	1,561,149
Idaho	13	15,877	0	0	0
Kansas	7	1,120	0	0	0
Louisiana	79	8,445	2	485	359,589
Michigan	7	789	0	0	0
Mississippi	41	3,588	5	447	898
Montana	496	256,680	12	11,713	235,872
Nebraska	1	80	0	0	0
Nevada	172	258,405	11	15,444	63,382
New Mexico	2,177	1,057,433	202	78,521	52,268,631
North Dakota	505	127,962	9	1,872	112,872
Oklahoma	276	25,805	4	118	23,925
Oregon	93	151,155	0	0	0
South Dakota	184	84,089	0	0	0
Utah	1,128	1,300,183	0	0	0
Wyoming	5,992	5,083,696	11	5,143	1,397,426
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,523</b>	<b>9,490,550</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>228,963</b>	<b>\$56,084,376</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	13	9,181	0	0	\$0
Arkansas	178	150,192	1	120	240
California	1	40	0	0	0
Colorado	190	119,094	5	2,239	526,360
Illinois	6	1,371	0	0	0
Kansas	22	5,526	1	320	32,320
Kentucky	13	9,234	0	0	0
Louisiana	261	178,601	0	0	0
Michigan	59	22,889	1	80	160

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Reform Act Leases—continued</u></b>					
<b>Acquired Lands—continued</b>					
Mississippi	290	153,470	9	802	\$13,589
Montana	83	38,644	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	1,418	0	0	0
New Mexico	4	1,520	0	0	0
New York	1	102	0	0	0
North Dakota	698	340,290	17	3,718	206,391
Ohio	91	7,836	0	0	0
Oklahoma	141	44,597	8	2,040	13,042
Oregon	3	1,703	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	7	4,595	0	0	0
South Dakota	87	26,556	0	0	0
Texas	342	218,661	2	532	135,032
Utah	10	1,208	0	0	0
Virginia	13	8,963	0	0	0
West Virginia	6	9,538	0	0	0
Wyoming	47	14,693	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>1,369,922</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>9,851</b>	<b>\$927,134</b>
<b><u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	27	10,749	2	160	\$12,303
Arizona	2	3,040	0	0	0
Arkansas	308	241,627	2	160	320
California	82	35,910	7	4,133	48,249
Colorado	1,315	1,102,424	87	113,126	2,087,509
Idaho	13	15,877	0	0	0
Illinois	6	1,371	0	0	0
Kansas	29	6,646	1	320	32,320
Kentucky	13	9,234	0	0	0
Louisiana	340	187,046	2	485	359,589
Michigan	66	23,678	1	80	160
Mississippi	331	157,058	14	1,249	14,487
Montana	579	295,324	12	11,713	235,872
Nebraska	5	1,498	0	0	0

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b>Summary: Reform Act Leases—continued</b>					
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands—continued</b>					
Nevada	172	258,405	11	15,444	\$63,382
New Mexico	2,181	1,058,953	202	78,521	52,268,631
New York	1	102	0	0	0
North Dakota	1,203	468,252	26	5,590	319,263
Ohio	91	7,836	0	0	0
Oklahoma	417	70,402	12	2,158	36,967
Oregon	96	152,858	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	7	4,595	0	0	0
South Dakota	271	110,645	0	0	0
Texas	342	218,661	2	532	135,032
Utah	1,138	1,301,391	0	0	0
Virginia	13	8,963	0	0	0
West Virginia	6	9,538	0	0	0
Wyoming	6,039	5,098,389	11	5,143	1,397,426
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,093</b>	<b>10,860,472</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>238,814</b>	<b>\$57,011,510</b>
<b>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</b>					
<b>Acquired Lands</b>					
Arkansas	10	1,052			
Colorado	1	160			
Kansas	39	9,672			
North Dakota	1	40			
Oklahoma	16	2,110			
Texas	31	5,993			
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>19,027</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /d/ /e/</b>	<b>15,191</b>	<b>10,879,499</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>238,814</b>	<b>\$57,011,510</b>
<b>Competitive General Services Administration Oil and Gas Leases /f/</b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
California	1	69			
Nebraska	9	7,361			
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7,430</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2021–continued**

	<b>Leases as of September 30, 2021 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Competitive Protective Leases /g/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>					
Arkansas	3	1,330			
California	2	72			
Colorado	1	320			
Louisiana	6	12,691			
Nebraska	2	950			
New Mexico	1	27			
North Dakota	9	1,288			
Ohio	1	113			
Oklahoma	2	2,768			
Texas	6	2,258			
Utah	3	145			
Wyoming	1	80			
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>22,042</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Competitive National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska Leases /h/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Alaska	305	2,598,296	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>2,598,296</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b><u>Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases /i/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Colorado	4	8,389			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8,389</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /j/</b>	<b>18,209</b>	<b>14,146,862</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>238,814</b>	<b>\$57,011,510</b>

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2021–continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Pre-EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases /k/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>					
California	31	42,607			
Nevada	31	26,558			
New Mexico	1	280			
Utah	6	5,128			
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>74,573</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases //</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>					
California	25	28,394	0	0	\$0
Colorado	2	8,353	0	0	0
Idaho	2	2,379	0	0	0
Nevada	122	244,350	11	23,351	117,484
New Mexico	3	10,750	0	0	0
Utah	19	41,579	11	26,201	114,602
Washington	1	3,518	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>339,323</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>49,552</b>	<b>\$232,086</b>
<b>Total Competitive Geothermal Leases</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>413,896</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>49,552</b>	<b>\$232,086</b>
<b><u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u></b>	<b>18,452</b>	<b>14,560,758</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>288,366</b>	<b>\$57,243,596</b>

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

Note: The three righthand columns of this table do not apply to leases authorized before the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (Reform Act), except for those leases that had been pending issuance owing to litigation or appeal.

The data for this table come from the automated LR2000 System. The automated LR2000 System is a dynamic system that is frequently updated.

/a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the three righthand columns of this table.

/b/ Leases issued before the Reform Act.

/c/ This is the total of all pre-Reform Act leases and pre-Reform Act future interest leases.

/d/ Leases issued under the Reform Act.

/e/ This is the total of all Reform Act leases and Reform Act future interest leases.

/f/ Leases issued under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for lands previously withdrawn or reserved from the public domain that are no longer needed by the agency for which the lands were withdrawn or reserved and that have been declared excess or surplus by the General Services Administration.

/g/ Leases issued in accordance with the provisions of the Attorney General Opinion of April 2, 1941 (i.e., these leases must have the consent of the jurisdictional agency, must have drainage of oil and/or gas wells located on adjacent lands, and must not be subject to leasing under any leasing act).

/h/ Leases issued under the Interior Appropriations Act, FY 1981, for lands within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.

/i/ Leases issued under the Defense Authorization Act, FY 1998, for lands within Oil Shale Reserve Numbers 1 and 3.

/j/ This is the grand total of all pre-Reform Act leases, Reform Act leases, and all other competitive oil and gas leases; however, it does not include competitive geothermal leases.

/k/ Leases issued under the Geothermal Steam Act.

/l/ Leases issued under the Geothermal Steam Act, as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

	Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Alabama	3	558		
Alaska	28	42,487		
Arkansas	12	2,648		
California	78	20,036		
Colorado	652	538,421		
Kansas	25	7,568		
Louisiana	34	8,912		
Michigan	2	222		
Mississippi	1	4		
Montana	676	817,729		
Nebraska	3	159		
Nevada	15	11,980		
New Mexico	2,988	2,018,189		
North Dakota	30	7,616		
Oklahoma	177	27,534		
South Dakota	11	5,305		
Utah	661	509,925		
Wyoming	1,892	900,563		
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,288</b>	<b>4,919,856</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Arkansas	19	15,826		
California	7	878		
Colorado	11	3,958		
Kansas	2	996		
Kentucky	5	6,704		
Louisiana	8	10,697		
Maryland	4	2,637		
Michigan	24	4,467		
Mississippi	26	17,329		
Montana	36	14,941		
Nebraska	3	136		
New Mexico	1	620		
North Dakota	47	28,181		
Ohio	8	2,802		
Oklahoma	35	11,168		
Texas	18	23,657		
Utah	7	1,263		



**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases—continued</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands—continued</b>				
Virginia	3	7,273		
West Virginia	22	29,855		
Wyoming	16	3,754		
<b>Total</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>187,142</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	3	558		
Alaska	28	42,487		
Arkansas	31	18,474		
California	85	20,914		
Colorado	663	542,379		
Kansas	27	8,564		
Kentucky	5	6,704		
Louisiana	42	19,609		
Maryland	4	2,637		
Michigan	26	4,689		
Mississippi	27	17,333		
Montana	712	832,670		
Nebraska	6	295		
Nevada	15	11,980		
New Mexico	2,989	2,018,809		
North Dakota	77	35,797		
Ohio	8	2,802		
Oklahoma	212	38,702		
South Dakota	11	5,305		
Texas	18	23,657		
Utah	668	511,188		
Virginia	3	7,273		
West Virginia	22	29,855		
Wyoming	1,908	904,317		
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,590</b>	<b>5,106,998</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Alabama	3	686		
Arkansas	1	40		
California	25	5,571		
Colorado	682	401,902		
Kansas	1	480		
Louisiana	6	423		
Michigan	11	13,915		
Montana	289	185,054		
Nevada	20	7,998		
New Mexico	1,314	820,574		
North Dakota	98	55,172		
Oklahoma	121	17,027		
South Dakota	36	17,035		
Utah	416	318,555		
Wyoming	2,951	1,419,156		
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,974</b>	<b>3,263,588</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	2	845		
Arkansas	4	2,238		
California	1	42		
Colorado	34	17,362		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	7	4,517		
Michigan	18	8,455		
Mississippi	9	6,706		
Montana	46	43,551		
Nebraska	1	9		
New Mexico	4	834		
North Dakota	145	132,396		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	34	11,435		
South Dakota	2	840		
Texas	19	19,189		
Utah	3	324		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	40	15,354		
<b>Total</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>277,636</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2021–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<b><u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	5	1,531		
Arkansas	5	2,278		
California	26	5,613		
Colorado	716	419,264		
Kansas	1	480		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	13	4,940		
Michigan	29	22,370		
Mississippi	9	6,706		
Montana	335	228,605		
Nebraska	1	9		
Nevada	20	7,998		
New Mexico	1,318	821,408		
North Dakota	243	187,568		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	155	28,462		
South Dakota	38	17,875		
Texas	19	19,189		
Utah	419	318,879		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	2,991	1,434,510		
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,350</b>	<b>3,541,224</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Arkansas	4	599		
Colorado	5	540		
Kansas	2	400		
Louisiana	3	9,044		
Michigan	3	1,241		
Mississippi	1	395		
North Dakota	6	1,110		
Texas	2	4,615		
Wyoming	3	511		
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18,455</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/</b>	<b>13,969</b>	<b>8,666,677</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Reform Act Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Alabama	1	281	0	0
Arizona	1	1,161	0	0
Arkansas	3	9,587	0	0
California	11	12,830	0	0
Colorado	90	94,651	2	3,823
Louisiana	2	132	0	0
Michigan	2	200	0	0
Mississippi	3	240	0	0
Montana	51	28,731	0	0
Nevada	204	463,392	4	5,997
New Mexico	8	4,635	0	0
North Dakota	27	10,328	0	0
Oklahoma	2	125	0	0
Oregon	9	19,902	0	0
South Dakota	5	2,956	0	0
Utah	204	311,737	0	0
Wyoming	424	389,449	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>1,350,337</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9,820</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Arkansas	7	8,448	0	0
Colorado	10	7,182	0	0
Louisiana	2	433	0	0
Michigan	8	3,469	0	0
Mississippi	1	692	0	0
Montana	13	7,328	0	0
North Dakota	24	15,261	0	0
Ohio	29	4,468	1	84
Texas	9	14,894	0	0
Wyoming	1	1,358	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>63,533</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>84</b>

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2021–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	1	281	0	0
Arizona	1	1,161	0	0
Arkansas	10	18,035	0	0
California	11	12,830	0	0
Colorado	100	101,833	2	3,823
Louisiana	4	565	0	0
Michigan	10	3,669	0	0
Mississippi	4	932	0	0
Montana	64	36,059	0	0
Nevada	204	463,392	4	5,997
New Mexico	8	4,635	0	0
North Dakota	51	25,589	0	0
Ohio	29	4,468	1	84
Oklahoma	2	125	0	0
Oregon	9	19,902	0	0
South Dakota	5	2,956	0	0
Texas	9	14,894	0	0
Utah	204	311,737	0	0
Wyoming	425	390,807	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,413,870</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9,904</b>
<b><u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Arkansas	1	244		
Texas	1	547		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /c/</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>1,414,661</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9,904</b>
<b>Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/</b>	<b>15,122</b>	<b>10,081,338</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9,904</b>

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

	Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Geothermal Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>				
Alaska	3	7,680	0	0
California	13	10,858	1	2,540
Nevada	135	323,841	18	51,635
Oregon	14	10,401	0	0
Utah	17	40,985	17	40,985
Washington	2	7,364	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>401,129</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>95,160</b>
<b><u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u></b>	<b>15,306</b>	<b>10,482,467</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>105,064</b>

Note: The two righthand columns of this table do not apply to leases authorized before the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (Reform Act), except for those leases that had been pending issuance owing to litigation or appeal.

The data for this table come from the automated LR2000 System. The automated LR2000 System is a dynamic system that is frequently updated.

/a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the two righthand columns of this table.

/b/ Leases issued before the Reform Act.

/c/ Leases issued under the Reform Act.

/d/ This is the total of all pre-Reform Act and Reform Act noncompetitive oil and gas leases; it does not include noncompetitive geothermal leases.

Table 3-15.

**OTHER OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING  
ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

	Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Private Leases /b/</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Arkansas	2	120	0	0
Colorado	2	328	0	0
Indiana	2	68	0	0
Kansas	6	1,492	0	0
Kentucky	39	9,401	0	0
Louisiana	2	48	0	0
Mississippi	1	482	0	0
Nebraska	1	210	0	0
New York	1	158	0	0
North Dakota	4	585	0	0
Ohio	146	17,595	1	156
Oklahoma	7	924	0	0
Pennsylvania	62	4,264	0	0
Tennessee	2	736	0	0
Texas	4	1,135	0	0
Utah	3	770	0	0
West Virginia	190	20,617	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>58,933</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>156</b>
<b><u>Exchange Leases /c/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
California	65	11,830		
Colorado	19	9,421		
Kansas	21	18,027		
Montana	91	27,200		
New Mexico	305	121,977		
North Dakota	9	4,226		
Wyoming	71	20,649		
<b>Total</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>213,330</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Renewal Leases /d/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
California	133	38,573		
Colorado	124	109,312		
Louisiana	1	103		
Montana	119	37,546		

Table 3-15.

**OTHER OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING  
ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

	<b>Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Renewal Leases /d/—continued</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain—continued</b>				
New Mexico	382	92,855		
North Dakota	9	8,982		
Oklahoma	7	273		
Utah	5	5,315		
Wyoming	355	96,117		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>389,076</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Class III Reinstatement Leases /e/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
California	1	80		
Wyoming	2	194		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Act of 1930 Rights-of-Way Leases /f/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Colorado	89	7,211	7	258
Montana	6	76	0	0
Nebraska	4	213	0	0
New Mexico	2	382	0	0
North Dakota	5	535	0	0
Utah	3	1,299	0	0
Wyoming	75	2,857	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>12,573</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>258</b>



Table 3-15.

**OTHER OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING  
ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934 Leases /g/</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Colorado	1	711		
Kansas	50	10,749		
North Dakota	11	2,232		
Oklahoma	26	5,005		
Texas	74	10,922		
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>29,619</b>	NA	NA
<b><u>Relinquishment Act of 1919 Leases /h/</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Texas	1	640		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>640</b>	NA	NA
<b>Grand Total Other Oil and Gas Leases /i/</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>704,445</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>414</b>
<b><u>Geothermal Private Leases /j/</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Nevada	1	48		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>	NA	NA
<b><u>Grand Total of All Other Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u></b>	<b>2,541</b>	<b>704,493</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>414</b>

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

Note: The data for this table come from the automated LR2000 System. The automated LR2000 System is a dynamic system that is frequently updated.

- /a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the two righthand columns of this table.
- /b/ An existing oil and gas lease, between private parties, now managed by the Federal Government when the mineral estate was purchased as part of a Federal Government land acquisition.
- /c/ A lease issued before August 8, 1946, for a term of 20 years, or renewal thereof; or a lease that was issued in exchange for a 20-year lease.
- /d/ A lease issued for a term of 20 years, or any renewal thereof; may be renewed for a new 20-year lease.
- /e/ A lease arising from an abandoned placer mining claim reinstated under the provision of Class III of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 and concurrently converted to an oil and gas lease.
- /f/ A lease issued under the act of May 21, 1930, which authorizes the leasing of oil and gas deposits under certain rights-of-way to the owner of the right-of-way or any assignee thereof.
- /g/ A lease issued on lands acquired by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (FFMC) under the FFMC Act of 1934.
- /h/ A lease issued under the Relinquishment Act of 1919.
- /i/ This is the total of all other oil and gas leases; it does not include other geothermal leases.
- /j/ An existing geothermal lease, between private parties, now managed by the Federal Government when the mineral estate was purchased as part of a Federal Government land acquisition.

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES  
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Geographic State	OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES			
	APDs /a/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
Alaska	16	6	6	4
Arkansas	2	0	0	0
California	61	47	63	101
Colorado	282	150	179	13
Kansas	0	0	1	1
Louisiana	29	15	4	2
Michigan	0	0	0	6
Mississippi	1	1	0	0
Montana	3	3	19	55
Nebraska	0	0	1	0
Nevada	1	0	0	0
New Mexico	2,392	1,027	332	152
North Dakota	300	99	90	9
Ohio	0	0	3	0
Oklahoma	0	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	1	2
South Dakota	1	2	0	0
Texas	44	6	20	0
Utah	295	55	166	45
Wyoming	1,432	219	620	339
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,859</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>729</b>

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES  
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—concluded**

Geographic State	GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES			
	GDPs /b/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
California	6	4	3	9
Nevada	5	1	0	1
Utah	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>

Note: The oil and gas data come from the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS). The geothermal data come from the Geothermal Resources Automated Support System (GRASS). Both are dynamic systems that are frequently updated. Due to the ongoing transitional activities between the AFMSS 1 and AFMSS 2 platforms, this reflects the best available FY 2021 permit and well data from AFMSS, supplemented by state and field office updates and verifications.

/a/ APDs = applications for permit to drill.

/b/ GDPs = geothermal drilling permits.

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

**CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>Units in Effect /a/</b>	<b>Producible and Service Holes /b/</b>	<b>Producible and Service Completions /b/</b>	<b>Producing Leases /a/</b>	<b>Acres in Producing Status /a/</b>
Alabama	1	28	28	23	5,125
Alaska	8	124	156	31	22,095
Arkansas	4	201	214	259	127,923
California	29	6,317	6,327	318	91,446
Colorado	139	7,343	7,397	2,159	1,476,291
Idaho	0	0	0	2	2,333
Illinois	2	15	15	7	1,501
Indiana	0	2	2	2	68
Kansas	9	372	374	422	105,777
Kentucky	0	160	160	55	32,252
Louisiana	3	413	426	160	61,109
Maryland	0	9	9	0	0
Michigan	5	171	171	59	28,702
Mississippi	7	114	117	76	38,649
Montana	37	2,465	2,472	1,356	647,280
Nebraska	0	28	28	19	8,825
Nevada	5	97	97	37	25,281
New Mexico	209	30,413	35,330	6,839	3,919,247
New York	0	6	6	4	1,010
North Dakota	37	2,785	2,814	1,403	607,676
Ohio	0	580	581	233	33,497
Oklahoma	16	463	479	953	147,733
Pennsylvania	0	213	213	65	4,688
South Dakota	4	68	69	76	36,752
Tennessee	0	9	9	2	736

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021—continued**

**CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES—continued**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>Units in Effect /a/</b>	<b>Producible and Service Holes /b/</b>	<b>Producible and Service Completions /b/</b>	<b>Producing Leases /a/</b>	<b>Acres in Producing Status /a/</b>
Texas	14	544	545	295	190,470
Utah	119	8,265	8,306	1,467	1,067,945
Virginia	0	18	18	18	14,645
West Virginia	1	281	282	148	46,557
Wyoming	517	27,383	28,081	7,315	3,861,590
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>88,887</b>	<b>94,726</b>	<b>23,803</b>	<b>12,607,203</b>

**CONTINUING GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>Units /a/</b>	<b>Injection Wells</b>	<b>Production Wells</b>	<b>Producing Leases /a/</b>	<b>Acres in Producing Status /a/</b>
California	3	93	230	29	37,936
Nevada	27	102	93	46	53,785
New Mexico	0	9	2	2	2,781
Oregon	1	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	7	10	7	7,569
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>102,071</b>

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021–concluded**

- /a/ Data come from the automated LR2000 System. Since FY 2009, the BLM has recategorized data collected for the last two columns of this table. Before FY 2009, the displayed data was categorized as “producible leases,” which included leases with the status of (1) held by actual production, (2) held by allocated production, and (3) held by being located in a producing unit. Since FY 2009, the BLM has been reporting the data as “producing leases.” This includes leases with the status of (1) held by actual production and (2) held by allocated production. This categorization conforms data reported by the BLM and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue for producing leases.
- /b/ Service holes and completions are not necessarily located on producible leases. Data come from the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS). Well counts for producible holes and completions are lower than the previous year. This is due to data cleanup by field offices, eliminating well sharing, and deleting erroneous duplicates prior to data migration to AFMSS 2. Additionally, AFMSS 2 counts well records differently. Therefore, a reduction of wells and completions are reported for FY 2021, which reflects the best available FY 2021 permit and well data from AFMSS 2, supplemented by state and field office updates and verifications.

**Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

	Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b>Federal Coal Leases</b>					
<b>Competitive Nonregional Lease-by-Application Leases</b>					
Alabama /b/	2	1,770	0	0	\$0
Colorado	19	31,151	0	0	0
Montana	5	5,379	0	0	0
New Mexico /c/	3	6,731	0	(357)	0
North Dakota	8	7,033	0	0	0
Oklahoma	6	13,212	0	0	0
Utah	11	29,861	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	7,642	0	0	0
Wyoming /b/	38	74,562	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>177,341</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(357)</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act Leases</b>					
Kentucky /c/	0	0	(1)	(1,827)	\$0
Montana	19	24,534	0	0	0
North Dakota	4	3,040	0	0	0
Utah /d/	37	27,304	0	1,265	1,897,015
Wyoming /b/	35	58,946	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>113,824</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(562)</b>	<b>\$1,897,015</b>
<b>Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases</b>					
Colorado	4	2,197	0	0	\$0
Montana	4	1,038	0	0	0
North Dakota /d/	5	1,750	2	950	95,000
Utah	4	3,270	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	2,906	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11,161</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>\$95,000</b>



Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE  
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING  
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b>Competitive Regional Leases</b>					
Colorado /c/	12	24,436	(3)	(1,090)	\$0
Kentucky /c/	1	315	(1)	(1,210)	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah	1	160	0	0	0
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming	6	12,237	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>42,214</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(2,300)</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Hardship Leases</b>					
New Mexico	1	4,016	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,016</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Exchange Leases</b>					
Wyoming /e/	5	4,554	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4,554</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Preference Right Leases</b>					
Colorado	12	23,964	0	0	\$0
Montana	2	1,446	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	14,968	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2,129	0	0	0
Utah	5	3,655	0	0	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming	12	33,712	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>80,154</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>All Leases Combined</b>					
Alabama	2	1,770	0	0	\$0
Colorado	47	81,748	(3)	(1,090)	0
Kentucky	1	315	(2)	(3,037)	0
Montana	37	37,222	0	0	0
New Mexico	12	25,715	0	(357)	0
North Dakota	17	11,823	2	950	95,000
Oklahoma	8	15,341	0	0	0
Utah	58	64,250	0	1,265	1,897,015
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	7,642	0	0	0
Wyoming	99	186,917	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>433,264</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(2,269)</b>	<b>\$1,992,015</b>

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE  
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING  
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Preference Right Lease Applications</u></b>					
None	0	0	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Coal Licenses</u></b>					
<b>Exploration Licenses</b>					
Montana	1	12,618	0	0	NA
Wyoming	1	23,232	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35,850</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Licenses to Mine</b>					
Montana	1	80	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Logical Mining Units</u></b>					
Colorado	9	76,885	0	0	NA
Montana	4	35,188	0	0	NA
New Mexico	2	40,001	0	0	NA
North Dakota	3	12,965	0	0	NA
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	NA
Utah /d/	10	85,414	1	1,220	NA
Wyoming	15	158,653	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>409,399</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>NA</b>

**Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

Note: Data for federal coal lease diligent development and continued operation are shown in Table 3-35.

NA = not applicable.

- /a/ Authorized leases and licenses are shown, along with those logical mining units (LMUs) that were authorized as of September 30, 2021. Totals include actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the three righthand columns. These columns provide the net number of new leases, licenses, and permits authorized and LMU actions approved with an effective date during the fiscal year. Actions approved during the fiscal year that reduced the quantity or acreage of leases, licenses, or LMUs are shown in parentheses. Pending preference right lease applications are also shown. Acreage totals may differ slightly from other data sources because of the rounding methods used.
- /b/ Value differences from FY 2020 PLS data reflect a correction to a preexisting lease in LR2000 that was completed in FY 2021.
- /c/ Values reflect the termination, cancellation, expiration, or relinquishment of all or part of a lease, license, preference right lease application, or LMU that was completed during FY 2021. A termination, cancellation, expiration, or full relinquishment is reflected by a decrease in the lease, license, or LMU acreage and quantity. A partial relinquishment is reflected by a decrease in only the lease, license, or LMU acreage.
- /d/ Values reflect the successful completion of a lease sale. An increase in acreage during FY 2021, without an additional lease or LMU, reflects completion of a modification of an existing lease or LMU. The total bonus received for the additional acreage added to a lease by a modification is shown.
- /e/ Acres did not change but differ slightly from the previous year due to rounding.

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

	Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leases</u></b>					
Utah	32	24,197	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24,197</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Phosphate Leases</u></b>					
<b>Phosphate Competitive Leases</b>					
Florida	4	922	0	0	NA
Idaho	51	33,567	2	1,456	\$1,961,942
Montana	1	1,409	0	0	NA
Utah	1	840	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>36,738</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>\$1,961,942</b>
<b>Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases</b>					
Florida	1	61	0	0	NA
Idaho	9	2,542	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,603</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Phosphate Preference Right Leases</b>					
Idaho	28	9,517	0	0	NA
Utah	3	7,278	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16,795</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total Phosphate Leases</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>56,136</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>\$1,961,942</b>
<b><u>Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications</u></b>					
Idaho	2	965	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Phosphate Use Permits</u></b>					
Idaho	5	270	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Sodium Leases</u></b>					
<b>Sodium Competitive Leases</b>					
California	3	4,644	0	0	NA
Wyoming	39	48,102	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>52,746</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases</b>					
Arizona	1	4	0	0	NA
California	2	2,258	0	0	NA
Wyoming	1	317	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Sodium Preference Right Leases</b>					
California	8	13,945	0	0	NA
Colorado	7	14,644	0	0	NA
Wyoming	20	20,296	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>48,885</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total Sodium Leases</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>104,210</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Sodium Use Permit</u></b>					
California	2	85	0	0	NA
Colorado	1	40	0	0	NA
New Mexico	1	2,360	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Potassium Leases</u></b>					
<b>Potassium Competitive Leases</b>					
California	3	5,970	0	0	NA
New Mexico	12	15,431	0	0	NA
Utah	69	142,513	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>163,914</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases</b>					
California	1	1,332	0	0	NA
New Mexico	49	61,634	0	0	NA
Utah	3	1,974	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>64,940</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Potassium Preference Right Leases</b>					
California	2	2,984	0	0	NA
Nevada	1	2,500	0	0	NA
New Mexico	83	108,408	0	0	NA
Utah	6	9,210	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>123,102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total Potassium Leases</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>351,956</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Potassium Preference Right Lease Applications</u></b>					
New Mexico	52	45,059	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>45,059</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Gilsonite Leases</u></b>					
<b>Gilsonite Competitive Leases</b>					
Utah	11	3,155	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Gilsonite Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases</b>					
Utah	2	68	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Gilsonite Preference Right Leases</b>					
Utah	1	477	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Gilsonite Mineral Lease Exchanges /b/</b>					
Utah	3	320	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total Gilsonite Leases</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4,020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Oil Shale RD&amp;D Leases /c/</u></b>					
Colorado	1	160	0	0	NA
Utah	1	160	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Oil Shale RD&amp;D Preference Lease Areas</u></b>					
Colorado	1	4,945	0	0	NA
Utah	1	4,960	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9,905</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Leases /d/</u></b>					
<b>Hardrock Preference Right Leases /d/</b>					
Arkansas	6	457	0	0	NA
California	1	41	0	0	NA
Idaho	1	41	0	0	NA
Illinois	1	183	0	0	NA
Minnesota	3	4,870	0	0	NA
Missouri	36	33,623	0	0	NA
Montana	1	57	0	0	NA
North Carolina	1	158	0	0	NA
South Carolina	1	1,109	0	0	NA
Virginia	1	355	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>40,894</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Hardrock Mineral Lease Exchanges /d/</b>					
Utah	2	314	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total Hardrock Leases</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>41,208</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /d/</u></b>					
Idaho	1	5	0	0	NA
Minnesota	2	1,058	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /d/</u></b>					
Illinois	1	203	0	0	NA
Minnesota	2	11	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>



**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

	Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /d/</u></b>					
Minnesota	3	2,596	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Prospecting Permits /d/</u></b>					
Minnesota	22	33,090	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>33,090</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>

Note: NA = not applicable.

/a/ The first two columns of this table include authorized leases, licenses, and permits and pending preference right lease applications. The last three columns include new actions during the fiscal year. New actions that increase numbers and acreage, such as new leases, licenses, and permits, are shown without parentheses. New actions that decrease numbers and acreage, such as lease, license, or permit terminations, expirations, or relinquishments, are in parentheses, and the totals are a sum of the increases and decreases.

/b/ These mineral leases were acquired from the State of Utah. They were issued under the rules of the State of Utah, so they do not have standard federal lease terms.

/c/ The research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) oil shale leases have terms and conditions that, if met, may allow them a preference to additional identified lands for commercial development.

/d/ “Hardrock” refers to minerals that are locatable under the 1872 Mining Law when they occur on public domain lands. These minerals are, however, leasable if they occur on acquired federal land or within the national forests in Minnesota. These minerals include copper, nickel, lead, zinc, cadmium, cobalt, gold, silver, garnet, uncommon-variety limestone or clay, platinum, palladium, quartz crystals, semiprecious gemstones, uranium, or other minerals.

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2021

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
<b>Non-Exclusive Sales</b>							
Alaska	Gravel	1	100	\$269	0	0	\$0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$269</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Arizona	Sand	19	6,970	\$5,228	19	6,970	\$5,228
	Soil/Fill	3	321	188	3	321	188
	Stone	55	3,947	3,254	55	3,947	3,254
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>11,238</b>	<b>\$8,670</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>11,238</b>	<b>\$8,670</b>
California	Sand and Gravel	8	1,365	\$215	8	1,365	\$121
	Soil - Other	4	302	121	4	302	121
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>\$336</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>\$242</b>
Colorado	Clay	5	174	\$119	5	174	\$119
	Sand and Gravel	2	2	4	2	2	4
	Stone	63	49	1,074	63	49	1,074
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>\$1,197</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>\$1,197</b>
Idaho	Clay	4	1,600	\$3,200	4	1,600	\$3,200
	Pumice	3	326	1,233	3	326	1,233
	Sand and Gravel	67	25,454	24,425	67	25,454	24,425
	Soil - Other	3	1,078	2,056	3	1,078	2,056
	Stone	91	673	3,892	91	673	3,892
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>29,131</b>	<b>\$34,806</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>29,131</b>	<b>\$34,806</b>
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	2	2	\$1	2	2	\$1
	Stone	1	2	0	1	2	0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>\$1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>\$1</b>

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
<b>Non-Exclusive Sales—continued</b>							
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	113	30,534	\$21,677	113	30,534	\$21,677
	Soil - Other	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Stone	11	3,216	2,943	10	2,215	2,343
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>33,751</b>	<b>\$24,621</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>32,750</b>	<b>\$24,021</b>
New Mexico /f/	Calcium, Caliche	77	243,097	\$696,421	77	243,097	\$696,421
	Pumice	3	1,018	2,510	3	1,018	2,510
	Sand and Gravel	22	20,050	34,051	23	20,055	34,056
	Stone	24	458	405	25	460	405
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>264,623</b>	<b>\$733,387</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>264,630</b>	<b>\$733,392</b>
Oregon /g/	Clay	1	1	\$1	1	1	\$1
	Pumice	11	4,403	3,303	11	4,403	3,303
	Sand and Gravel	32	6,759	5,976	32	6,759	5,976
	Stone	29	12,144	20,550	29	12,144	20,550
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>23,307</b>	<b>\$29,830</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>23,307</b>	<b>\$29,830</b>
Utah	Clay	2	1,551	\$668	2	1,551	\$668
	Pumice	68	25,382	12,348	68	25,382	12,348
	Sand and Gravel	100	164,911	31,556	98	37,991	28,756
	Soil - Other	5	581	1,864	5	581	1,864
	Stone	171	10,644	212,675	171	10,644	212,675
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>203,069</b>	<b>\$259,111</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>76,149</b>	<b>\$256,311</b>

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
<b>Non-Exclusive Sales—continued</b>							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	28	10,170	\$10,788	28	10,170	\$10,788
	Stone	14	365	13,109	14	365	13,109
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10,535</b>	<b>\$23,897</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10,535</b>	<b>\$23,897</b>
<b>Total Non-Exclusive Sales</b>		<b>1,043</b>	<b>577,650</b>	<b>\$1,116,125</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>449,636</b>	<b>\$1,112,367</b>
<b>Exclusive Sales</b>							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	1	24,000	\$48,720	1	26,256	\$53,300
	Stone	1	22,000	27,500	1	9,312	23,380
	Rip Rap	4	50,500	303,800	3	16,970	103,428
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>96,500</b>	<b>\$380,020</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>52,538</b>	<b>\$180,108</b>
Arizona	Sand and Gravel	2	645,330	\$1,056,000	61	405,838	\$468,680
	Soil	1	142,640	94,000	1	27,040	17,182
	Stone	9	1,752,296	3,037,200	184	1,202,719	2,016,897
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,539,266</b>	<b>\$4,187,200</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1,635,597</b>	<b>\$2,502,759</b>
California	Pumice	1	30,534	\$33,400	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	10	335,235	377,588	94	440,974	565,517
	Stone	0	0	0	11	31,882	73,202
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>365,769</b>	<b>\$410,988</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>472,856</b>	<b>\$638,719</b>
Colorado	Calcium	0	0	\$0	12	9,144	\$20,296
	Clay	0	0	0	12	4,240	3,509
	Sand and Gravel	0	0	0	11	233,543	524,388
	Stone	7	33,320	78,555	81	273,952	390,764
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>33,320</b>	<b>\$78,555</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>520,879</b>	<b>\$938,957</b>

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
<b>Exclusive Sales—continued</b>							
Idaho	Sand and Gravel	1	880	\$1,144	0	0	\$0
	Stone	3	70	141	3	623	707
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>\$1,285</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>\$707</b>
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	0	0	\$0	1	1,200	\$660
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>\$660</b>
Nevada	Clay	0	0	\$0	10	476	\$310
	Sand and Gravel	21	7,628,324	13,635,382	267	3,068,716	5,220,897
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	13	210	206
	Stone	0	0	0	24	79,218	107,866
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7,628,324</b>	<b>\$13,635,382</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>3,148,620</b>	<b>\$5,329,279</b>
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	15	41,641	\$104,938	57	319,026	\$729,154
	Clay	4	26,137	32,148	0	0	0
	Pumice	7	0	0	24	336	263
	Sand and Gravel	6	299,583	526,927	86	280,123	485,659
	Soil - Other	8	417,628	474,853	13	3,605	15,835
	Stone	5	85,420	157,978	18	66,704	145,033
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>870,409</b>	<b>\$1,296,844</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>669,794</b>	<b>\$1,375,944</b>
Oregon /g/	Pumice	1	1,000	\$750	4	1,219	\$915
	Sand and Gravel	1	903,462	1,396,500	4	34,348	26,489
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>904,462</b>	<b>\$1,397,250</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>35,567</b>	<b>\$27,404</b>
Utah	Pumice	0	0	\$0	15	50,635	\$24,875
	Sand and Gravel	10	220,073	138,368	42	194,981	125,474
	Soil	0	0	0	1	29	240
	Stone	6	1,443,476	1,781,591	31	322,924	379,159
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,663,549</b>	<b>\$1,919,959</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>568,569</b>	<b>\$529,748</b>

Table 3-20.

## DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
<b>Exclusive Sales—continued</b>							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	18	434,395	\$336,726	159	218,677	\$192,397
	Soil	0	0	0	4	43,511	22,447
	Stone	3	1,439	57,201	83	320,171	550,895
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>435,834</b>	<b>\$393,927</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>582,359</b>	<b>\$765,739</b>
<b>Total Exclusive Sales</b>		<b>145</b>	<b>14,539,383</b>	<b>\$23,701,410</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>7,688,602</b>	<b>\$12,290,024</b>
<b>Free-Use Permits</b>							
Alaska	Stone	1	5,100	\$9,231	1	8,800	\$15,928
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>\$9,231</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>\$15,928</b>
Arizona	Clay	1	10,000	\$5,000	6	3,900	\$1,990
	Sand and Gravel	1	92,290	145,500	7	49,918	64,976
	Soil	0	0	0	1	40	24
	Stone	0	0	0	1	3,420	3,899
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>102,290</b>	<b>\$150,500</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>57,278</b>	<b>\$70,889</b>
California	Sand and Gravel	6	3,332	\$2,728	1	11,748	\$11,748
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3,332</b>	<b>\$2,728</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11,748</b>	<b>\$11,748</b>
Colorado	Sand and Gravel	7	219,681	\$473,760	20	16,603	\$23,558
	Stone	2	1,900,041	1,901,040	4	1,246	1,012
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2,119,722</b>	<b>\$2,374,800</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17,849</b>	<b>\$24,570</b>

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
<b>Free-Use Permits—continued</b>							
Idaho	Pumice	1	50	\$1,000	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	6	89,074	185,647	66	67,207	96,882
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	1	200	200
	Stone	0	0	0	26	10,513	9,989
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>89,124</b>	<b>\$186,647</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>77,920</b>	<b>\$107,071</b>
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	2	438,000	\$319,000	0	0	\$0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>438,000</b>	<b>\$319,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	6	66,600	\$52,685	68	93,635	\$90,495
	Soil	0	0	0	4	920	1,039
	Stone	0	0	0	6	432	536
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>66,600</b>	<b>\$52,685</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>94,987</b>	<b>\$92,070</b>
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	6	185,000	\$474,600	6	175,010	\$441,034
	Sand and Gravel	4	205,000	274,650	8	80,000	146,400
	Soil	5	65,000	96,550	1	30,000	66,000
	Stone	1	500,000	625,000	0	0	0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>955,000</b>	<b>\$1,470,800</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>285,010</b>	<b>\$653,434</b>
Oregon /g/	Sand and Gravel	2	355	\$338	5	2,845	\$4,628
	Stone	6	1,675	1,448	9	69,240	62,428
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>\$1,786</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>72,085</b>	<b>\$67,056</b>
Utah	Sand and Gravel	6	172,000	\$98,830	5	29,196	\$15,775
	Stone	2	95,000	50,150	1	570	5,515
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>267,000</b>	<b>\$148,980</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29,766</b>	<b>\$21,290</b>

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—concluded

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
<b>Free-Use Permits—continued</b>							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	24	3,140	\$3,517	75	36,302	\$39,776
	Stone	0	0	0	1	18	29
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>\$3,517</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>36,320</b>	<b>\$39,805</b>
<b>Total Free-Use Permits</b>		<b>89</b>	<b>4,051,338</b>	<b>\$4,720,674</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>691,763</b>	<b>\$1,103,861</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,277</b>	<b>19,168,371</b>	<b>\$29,538,209</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>8,830,001</b>	<b>\$14,506,252</b>

Note: Materials were disposed of under the Materials Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601), as amended by the Multiple Use Mining Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 367).

/a/ The data are aggregated into eight standard material groups.

/b/ New disposals this year showing the total quantity and value over the full term of the authorization.

/c/ Reports show quantity and dollar values of production this year from all new and previously issued sale contracts and permits.

/d/ Includes sales and permit data originally reported in both tons and cubic yards. For this table, all data have been converted automatically to cubic yards.

/e/ Includes North Dakota and South Dakota.

/f/ Includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

/g/ Includes Washington.

/h/ Includes Nebraska.

Sources: The BLM Legacy Rehost System (LR2000) and the Alaska Land Information System automated databases.



**Table 3-21. MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

State	Patents Issued		Lode Claims				Placer Claims				Mill Sites			
	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: BLM = Bureau of Land Management; USFS = U.S. Forest Service. A mineral patent application may contain more than one claim or mill site.

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579, FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2021**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Total Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Claims Received During Year</b>	<b>Total at Year End /a/</b>	<b>Active Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year /b/</b>	<b>Claims Closed /c/</b>	<b>Claims Held under FHFC /d/</b>	<b>Active Claims at Year End /e/</b>	<b>Active Claim Acres at Year End /e/</b>
Alaska	124,730	801	125,531	6,229	149	0	6,828	135,395
Arizona	460,719	8,069	468,898	44,605	1,785	0	49,485	958,708
California	322,251	4,535	326,805	17,667	6,306	43	23,338	605,676
Colorado	293,309	1,064	294,387	9,912	1,298	24	10,564	220,264
Eastern States /f/	12,052	3	12,055	3	3	0	3	228
Idaho	229,689	4,851	234,612	23,574	2,715	16	27,525	581,036
Montana /g/	236,830	4,491	241,434	18,282	2,018	9	22,699	462,795
Nevada /h/	1,204,866	33,204	1,238,316	200,652	5,112	0	228,696	19,095,705
New Mexico /h/ /i/	200,370	693	201,090	9,268	620	10	9,365	205,724
Oregon /j/	177,423	1,800	179,223	9,319	1,340	2	10,360	253,939
Utah	445,273	4,377	450,420	21,185	1,935	0	23,459	540,824
Wyoming /k/	313,805	3,032	316,857	29,899	766	50	32,113	748,799
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,021,317</b>	<b>66,920</b>	<b>4,089,628</b>	<b>390,595</b>	<b>24,047</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>444,435</b>	<b>23,809,093</b>

/a/ Totals for some states were adjusted to accurately reflect true total at year end.

/b/ Active means that the subject claim or site is in good standing under the recording, annual maintenance, and assessment work statutes. It does not refer to any potential activity on the land contained within the claim or site.

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,  
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2021—concluded**

- /c/ Represents actions taken during the fiscal year to close case files. Cases are closed when a patent is issued for the mining claim or site, the claim is relinquished, or the claim is declared abandoned and void, or null and void, pursuant to 43 CFR Parts 3830, 3833, 3834, or 3835. Cases closed during any one fiscal year also include claims or sites that were considered void in previous years but that were not actually adjudicated until the present fiscal year.
- /d/ Mining claims or sites held under the first half of the mineral entry final certificate (FHFC) for a mineral patent application.
- /e/ The amounts of active claims and their respective acreages are derived from the summation of those mining claims and sites that are held under FHFC, those for which the required annual maintenance fee payment was made, and those that are held under a waiver from the payment of the annual maintenance fees. The amounts and acreages cannot be derived mathematically from the table data presented, as these totals can change daily.
- /f/ Includes all states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River.
- /g/ Includes Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
- /h/ Correction to data reported in the online and printed editions of *Public Land Statistics* 2020. For Nevada, active claims at year end were reported as 9,268 instead of 200,652, and active claim acres at year end were reported as 262,810 instead of 5,929,527. For New Mexico, active claims at year end were reported as 200,652 instead of 9,268, and active claim acres at year end were reported as 5,929,527 instead of 262,810.
- /i/ Includes New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.
- /j/ Includes Oregon and Washington.
- /k/ Includes Wyoming and Nebraska.

Sources: The BLM Mineral and Land Records System (MLRS) and the Alaska Land Information System automated databases.

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY  
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2014  
THROUGH 2021**

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/							
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alaska	9	27	1	4	9	2	7	15
Arizona	86	94	64	90	45	55	37	67
California	37	16	16	17	17	7	23	25
Colorado	18	10	18	16	18	15	15	25
Idaho	10	10	9	9	15	9	20	18
Montana /b/	6	10	4	10	4	4	8	9
Nevada	216	193	184	289	210	206	182	267
New Mexico /c/	7	9	8	11	7	10	10	10
Oregon /d/	40	37	40	48	49	33	25	42
Utah	19	20	18	15	13	10	17	29
Wyoming /e/	24	30	17	13	10	14	18	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>524</b>

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY  
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2014  
THROUGH 2021—continued**

Administrative State	Plans of Operations Reviewed <i>/f/</i>							
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alaska	8	5	3	2	11	6	8	8
Arizona	9	8	7	8	6	2	3	1
California	7	6	9	6	7	4	3	8
Colorado	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	2
Idaho	4	1	1	4	2	5	7	8
Montana <i>/b/</i>	3	0	2	3	1	2	1	7
Nevada	51	68	38	39	46	36	40	56
New Mexico <i>/c/</i>	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Oregon <i>/d/</i>	5	7	1	4	9	3	5	7
Utah	8	7	3	3	7	3	3	14
Wyoming <i>/e/</i>	13	6	7	12	18	12	13	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>115</b>

**Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2014 THROUGH 2021—concluded**

- /a/ Notices, including amendments, extensions, and modifications to existing notices, reviewed by the BLM for operations causing a cumulative surface disturbance of less than 5 acres per calendar year (43 CFR 3809.301).
- /b/ Includes Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
- /c/ Includes New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.
- /d/ Includes Oregon and Washington.
- /e/ Includes Wyoming and Nebraska.
- /f/ Plans reviewed by the BLM for operations under wilderness review (43 CFR 3802.1-1); plans reviewed, including modifications and amendments to existing plans, for areas of public lands where the cumulative surface disturbance will exceed 5 acres per calendar year (43 CFR 3809.401 and 3809.430); and plans reviewed for Stockraising Homestead Act lands under 43 CFR 3809.31.

**Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEARS 2017 THROUGH 2021**

Fiscal Year	Federal Helium		Storage and Transmission of Private Helium		Helium Produced from Public Land		Natural Gas/Liquids Sales	
	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /a/	Volume in Storage /b/	Operations Receipts /c/	Volume Sold /d/	Fee Sales and Royalty Receipts /e/	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /f/
2017	1,865	\$197,694	3,642	\$9,468	1,374	\$18,547	3,600	\$9,699
2018	470	\$90,804	3,096	\$8,686	1,460	\$19,152	3,874	\$9,120
2019	176	\$16,339	2,430	\$8,571	1,716	\$22,225	3,200	\$4,397
2020	160	\$15,560	2,249	\$12,301	1,629	\$23,000	2,299	\$2,690
2021	212	\$20,987	2,188	\$9,359	1,615	\$24,240	2,042	\$8,147

Note: All receipts are in thousands of dollars; all helium volumes are in million cubic feet (14.65 pounds-force per square inch absolute [psia] and 60 degrees F); all natural gas/liquids volumes are in thousand decatherms (14.73 psia and 60 degrees F). BLM operating expenses for the Federal Helium Program are deducted from revenues. All operations are financed through the revolving Helium Production Fund.

/a/ Figures represent auction and open market sales and in-kind sales. Beginning with 2019, figures represent in-kind helium sales only.

/b/ This is the balance of private helium remaining in storage at the end of each fiscal year. Depending on helium demand, this volume can increase or decrease. Government helium in storage as of the end of September 2021 was 2.188 billion cubic feet.

/c/ The storage contracts provide for the collections of contract fees, pipeline connection fees, and reservoir management fees based on stored volumes and the storage activity conducted by the contract holder. The transportation and storage of private company helium serves as a method of providing an adequate supply of crude helium to the private helium purification plants.

/d/ Volumes reported are based on helium contained in gross gas handled and represent only estimates of the volumes of helium sold from federal land.

/e/ Includes revenues for federal helium produced in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. Volumes reported do not correlate directly to revenues. Revenues are based on value received and volume of helium extracted.

/f/ Figures represent sales of natural gas plus natural gas liquids. The FY 2021 volumes sold and sales receipts shown are estimates of the latest data.

Sources: Helium operations statistical report, BLM Collections and Billings System, and BLM Management Information System.

Table 3-25.

**RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES, FROM  
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Fiscal Year /a/	Public Land and Materials Sales	Timber Sales	Fees and Commissions	Mineral Leases /b/	Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges	Miscellaneous /c/	Total
May 20, 1785– June 30, 1880	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$208,059,657	\$208,059,657
1881–1890	76,923,581	0	13,471,437	0	0	8,873,661	99,268,679
1891–1900	21,312,029	0	9,152,920	0	0	3,027,577	33,492,526
1901–1910	64,777,706	0	16,074,789	0	0	13,242,241	94,094,736
1911–1920	27,940,144	767,589	14,734,586	0	0	23,580,948	67,023,267
1921–1930	6,734,345	7,537,400	7,173,853	76,371,588	0	6,636,922	104,454,108
1931–1940	1,334,320	4,289,226	1,944,753	44,602,550	0	5,813,130	57,983,979
1941–1950	2,197,428	24,711,054	1,228,873	146,207,799	0	25,548,418	199,893,572
1951–1960	23,462,798	208,631,073	9,075,890	1,050,400,101	0	107,926,288	1,399,496,150
1961–1970	28,799,311	478,508,666	36,265,491	4,011,486,592	0	214,394,232	4,769,454,292
1971–1980	56,763,803	1,557,613,025	199,418,739	33,531,838,736	0	509,994,006	35,855,628,309
1981–1990	112,271,638	1,744,202,105	65,496,865	19,193,623,086	0	1,046,408,043	22,162,001,737
1991–2000	150,624,870	974,066,791	11,686,793	114,884,624 /d/	263,059,652	425,745,635	1,940,068,365
2001–2010	3,358,495,651 /e/	235,171,573	3,263,957	364,994,746	429,539,231	1,092,712,260	5,484,177,418
2011–2020	999,307,670 /e/	404,242,495	655,640	129,551,240	656,678,856	1,722,300,907 /f/	3,912,736,808
2021	149,169,466 /e/	59,400,329	17,279	17,154,954	100,820,256	231,211,071 /f/	557,773,355
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,080,114,760</b>	<b>\$5,699,141,326</b>	<b>\$389,661,865</b>	<b>\$58,681,116,016</b>	<b>\$1,450,097,995</b>	<b>\$5,645,474,996</b>	<b>\$76,945,606,958</b>



**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES, FROM MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2021—concluded**

Note: This table includes the collections of the BLM and its two predecessor organizations: the General Land Office (1785–1946) and the Grazing Service (1934–1946). For annual data from 1881–1946, see the *General Land Office Statistical Appendix* for 1946. For annual data from 1947–1961, see the *BLM Statistical Appendix* for 1961. For annual data from 1961–1970, 1971–1980, 1981–1990, 1991–2000, 2001–2010, and 2011–2020, see the *BLM Public Land Statistics* for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020, respectively.

/a/ As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30.

/b/ The Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.). Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act were transferred to the Minerals Management Service (MMS) on October 1, 1983. Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts from the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and for royalties from the south half of the Red River in Oklahoma were transferred to the MMS on October 1, 2007. The BLM has continued to collect oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way rents and rents, bonuses, and royalties from Bankhead-Jones land utilization project lands. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are collected and reported by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the MMS. This column includes Outer Continental Shelf leases before their transfer to the MMS, which was effective May 10, 1982.

/c/ Before 1880, includes all receipts from the sale or lease of public lands and resources. After 1880, includes sales of Indian lands, revenues from grazing, rent of land, and other sources.

/d/ Naval Oil Shale Reserve (NOSR) receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act were included in BLM collections beginning in FY 1999. The BLM is authorized to keep these receipts under the 1998 National Defense Authorization Act and to seek appropriation of these funds for environmental restoration of the NOSR 1 and 3 properties, which were transferred to the BLM in 1998.

/e/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$816,373,632 from FY 2011 to FY 2020 and \$109,110,131 in FY 2021.

/f/ Includes “application for permit to drill” collections of \$363,319,454 from FY 2011 to FY 2020 and \$53,924,160 in FY 2021.

Table 3-26.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2021

	Mineral Leases and Permits /a/	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	588,224	90	237,474	0	0	0
Arizona	612,711	50	3,115,361	493,715	156,887	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	4,646,183	103,499	22,202,311	116,115	96,260	0
Colorado	926,047	157,588	1,014,022	410,170	64,450	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	171,758	1,005,330	189,059	1,410,302	46,182	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	2,736	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1,037,581	876,566	278,633	1,169,680	214,278	533,836
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	2,479	0
Nevada	229,384	37,144	115,485,976 /b/	1,776,268	16,203	0
New Mexico	4,789,616	66,584	3,200,006	1,701,638	227,219	28,926
North Dakota	1,624	0	0	0	12,305	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	90	0
Oregon	262,965	56,983,548	552,991	1,004,194	45,257	8,734
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	137	50	80	399	197,692	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	13,758	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	867,513	16,646	1,267,216	894,747	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	4,091	61,314	80	0	37,031	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	3,000,626	91,920	1,626,257	1,465,681	641,800	0
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>\$17,154,954</b>	<b>\$59,400,329</b>	<b>\$149,169,466</b>	<b>\$10,442,909</b>	<b>\$1,758,133</b>	<b>\$571,496</b>

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued

	Mineral Leases and Permits /a/	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Percent	4.72%	16.35%	41.07%	2.88%	0.48%	0.16%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/	\$100,820,256					
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	\$53,924,160					
Non-Operating Revenue /d/	\$39,833,022					
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$211,732,392</b>	<b>\$59,400,329</b>	<b>\$149,169,466</b>	<b>\$10,442,909</b>	<b>\$1,758,133</b>	<b>\$571,496</b>

Table 3-26.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Alabama	\$0	\$590	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$590
Alaska	220	1,817,779	56,817	236,519	0	2,937,123
Arizona	510	5,580,916	702,487	2,310,753	1,713	12,975,103
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	230	41,718,437	140,118	5,729,718	6,878	74,759,749
Colorado	720	2,201,701	24,573	1,675,084	5,847	6,480,202
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	100	100
Eastern States	0	0	0	45,128	0	45,128
Florida	100	0	0	0	0	100
Idaho	1,351	5,548,519	71,894	1,111,323	19,813	9,575,531
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	2,736
Michigan	10	0	0	0	0	10
Missouri	100	0	0	0	0	100
Montana	1,715	329,227	24,510	816,646	3,161	5,285,833 /e/
Nebraska	0	15,084	0	0	0	17,563
Nevada	6,580	14,109,633	232,241	4,968,188	19,096	136,880,713
New Mexico	1,390	5,337,951	17,528	759,833	3,600	16,134,291 /e/
North Dakota	42	517	0	0	0	14,488
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	90
Oregon	480	3,609,337	31,693	2,616,498	258,793	65,374,490 /f/
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	140	7,110	1,199	0	0	206,807
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	39,505	0	0	0	53,263
Utah	1,130	8,266,195	38,199	6,880,312	88,809	18,320,767
Virginia	0	0	27,000	0	0	27,000
Washington	51	31,099	13,900	0	0	147,566
Wisconsin	10	0	0	0	0	10
Wyoming	2,500	6,820,307	22,092	285,080	301	13,956,564
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>\$17,279</b>	<b>\$95,433,907</b>	<b>\$1,404,251</b>	<b>\$27,435,082</b>	<b>\$408,111</b>	<b>\$363,195,917</b>

**Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

	<u>Fees and Commissions</u>	<u>Rights-of-Way Rent</u>	<u>Rent of Land</u>	<u>Recreation Fees</u>	<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
Percent	< 0.01%	26.28%	0.39%	7.55%	0.11%	100%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/						\$100,820,256
Application for Permit to Drill Fees						\$53,924,160
Non-Operating Revenue /d/						\$39,833,022
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$17,279</b>	<b>\$95,433,907</b>	<b>\$1,404,251</b>	<b>\$27,435,082</b>	<b>\$408,111</b>	<b>\$557,773,355</b>

- /a/ Includes bonus bids and first year rentals. All subsequent rents and royalties are collected by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). Information on revenue collected by the ONRR may be found on the ONRR website at <https://www.onrr.gov/>.
- /b/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) collections of \$109,110,131.
- /c/ Includes mining claim collections of \$2,085,876 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$98,734,380.
- /d/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, and road maintenance of \$36,866,835; interest received from delinquent debt of \$25,256; interest from investments under SNPLMA of \$2,922,798; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$18,133.
- /e/ Includes land utilization project lands purchased by the Federal Government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) and subsequently transferred to the Department of the Interior. Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act receipts from livestock grazing and other resources totaled \$1,509,134.
- /f/ Includes Oregon & California receipts of \$56,856,498, Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts of \$720,834, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$7,797,158.

Table 3-27.

**RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY  
RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSSES, AND ROYALTIES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021**

	<b>Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals</b>	<b>Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alaska	\$588,224	\$0	\$588,224
Arizona	612,711	0	612,711
California	4,646,183	0	4,646,183
Colorado	920,487	5,560	926,047
Idaho	171,758	0	171,758
Louisiana	2,736	0	2,736
Montana	118,768	918,813	1,037,581
Nevada	229,384	0	229,384
New Mexico	4,789,479	137	4,789,616
North Dakota	1,624	0	1,624
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	262,965	0	262,965
South Dakota	137	0	137
Texas	13,758	0	13,758
Utah	867,513	0	867,513
Washington	4,091	0	4,091
Wyoming	2,950,737	49,889	3,000,626
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$16,180,555</b>	<b>\$974,399</b>	<b>\$17,154,954</b>

Note: This table shows BLM receipts collected under the following authorities: 30 U.S.C. 185, Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, 30 U.S.C. 191, Executive Order 10046, Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, and Executive Order 10787. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are administered by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the Minerals Management Service.

Table 3-28.

**ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS  
BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

	Taylor Grazing Act					Total
	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Alaska	\$1,146	\$204,780	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$205,926
Arizona	117,513	288,893	58,197	73,972	0	538,575
California	841,375	2,190,675	13,687	45,387	0	3,091,124
Colorado	44,193	435,231	48,349	30,388	0	558,161
Idaho	45,052	80,984	166,239	21,775	0	314,050
Louisiana	0	1,290	0	0	0	1,290
Montana	43,574	266,813	137,876	101,032	126,521 /a/	675,816
Nebraska	0	0	0	1,169	0	1,169
Nevada	15,311,490 /b/	108,155	209,378	7,640	0	15,636,663
New Mexico	123,216	2,258,272	200,581	107,134	6,819 /a/	2,696,022
North Dakota	0	766	0	5,802	0	6,568
Oklahoma	0	0	0	42	0	42
Oregon	74,194	123,988	118,369	21,339	28,405,501 /c/	28,743,391
South Dakota	5	65	47	93,212	0	93,329
Texas	0	6,487	0	0	0	6,487
Utah	48,427	409,032	105,468	0	0	562,927
Washington	2,316	1,929	0	17,461	0	21,706

Table 3-28.

**ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS  
BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2021—concluded**

	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act			Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Wyoming	64,811	1,414,794	172,767	302,607	0	1,954,979
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$16,717,312</b>	<b>\$7,792,154</b>	<b>\$1,230,958</b>	<b>\$828,960</b>	<b>\$28,538,841</b>	<b>\$55,108,225</b>

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for FY 2021 have been allocated. These amounts were paid in FY 2022 except for oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way, which are paid the month after receipt. The payments are reduced for sequestration where required by Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).

- /a/ Land utilization, land grazing, and the sale of other resources under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) and Executive Order 10787.
- /b/ There were no Clark County land sales in FY 2021 under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980. For FY 2021, allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$15,981,020, which includes direct payments at the time of sale by the purchaser to state and local governments.
- /c/ FY 2021 payments made under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands amounted to \$28,173,325 (Title I and III) and for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands amounted to \$228,647 (Title I and III). For FY 2021, \$2,631,785 was returned to the BLM for Title II projects.



Table 3-29.

## ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2021

Source of Receipts	Reclamation Fund	BLM Funds /a/	States and Counties /b/	U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds /c/	Total
Mineral Leases and Permits /d/	\$6,227,098	\$499,492	\$7,792,154	\$2,636,210	\$17,154,954
Mining Claim and Holding Fees	0	100,820,256	0	0	100,820,256
Sales of Public Land /e/	618,371	0	30,691	164,584	813,646
Sales of Public Timber and Materials	30,385,070	2,731,217	1,616,520	8,330,131	43,062,938
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	17,279	17,279
Oregon and California Grant Lands /f/	0	19,231,970	28,173,325	9,442,392	56,847,687
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /f/	0	75,554	228,647	410,480	714,681
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	93,129,111	15,070,101	910,919	109,110,131
Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development	0	13,500	0	0	13,500
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	879,067	828,960	50,106	1,758,133
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	5,221,455	1,230,958	3,990,496	10,442,909
Rights-of-Way /g/	0	2,001,419	669	91,703,297	93,705,385
Recreation Fees	0	27,435,082	0	0	27,435,082
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /g/ /h/	0	281,381	132,671	148,710	562,762
Non-Operating Revenue /i/	0	39,833,022	0	0	39,833,022
Rent of Land /g/	0	7,484	3,529	1,393,238	1,404,251
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	0	53,924,160	0	0	53,924,160
Other /g/	0	0	0	152,579	152,579
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$37,230,539</b>	<b>\$346,084,170</b>	<b>\$55,108,225</b>	<b>\$119,350,421</b>	<b>\$557,773,355</b>

**Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2021  
–concluded**

Note: This table and Table 3-28 show how receipts for FY 2021 have been allocated; these amounts were paid in FY 2022, with the exception of Mineral Leasing Act rights-of-way, which are paid monthly in the year of receipt.

- /a/ BLM funds include range improvement, forest ecosystem health and recovery, cost recovery, and management of land and resources (e.g., communication site rent, recreation fees, and mining claim/mining claim holding fees).
- /b/ Compare with Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program.
- /c/ Includes amounts withheld for sequestration under Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).
- /d/ Includes \$704,608 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands and \$16,450,346 from other lands.
- /e/ Excludes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /f/ Payments made under the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94), Title III—Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Extension.
- /g/ Excludes Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /h/ Includes “rent of land” and receipts from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands; excludes rights-of-way rent, as well as mineral leases and permits.
- /i/ Non-operating revenue includes receipts from fines, penalties, service charges, recovery fees, and interest.

Table 3-30.

**PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS)  
AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

	Mineral Leasing Act <i>/a/</i>	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
		Sec. 15	Sec. 3	Other			
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$425	\$0	\$425
Arizona	288,893	72,498	58,884	0	623,888	0	1,044,163
California	2,196,449	42,587	14,504	0	276,928	0	2,530,468
Colorado	427,421	38,764	53,125	1,260	38,794	0	559,364
Idaho	80,984	21,344	169,123	1,802	104,060	0	377,313
Louisiana	992	0	0	0	0	0	992
Montana	40,604	97,569	135,819	0	15,298	267,584 <i>/b/</i>	556,874
Nebraska	0	1,039	0	0	0	0	1,039
Nevada	109,598	5,864	232,892	0	221,229	171,154 <i>/c/</i>	740,737
New Mexico	2,300,632	110,502	193,036	14	113,455	7,492 <i>/b/</i>	2,725,131
North Dakota	2,379	2,220	0	0	0	0	4,599
Oklahoma	0	61	0	0	0	0	61
Oregon	123,988	23,810	125,000	0	45,628	23,189,743 <i>/d/</i>	23,508,169
South Dakota	65	76,740	53	0	11	0	76,869
Texas	6,487	0	0	0	0	0	6,487
Utah	411,729	0	148,556	0	43,177	0	603,462
Washington	1,929	22,355	0	0	11	0	24,295
Wyoming	1,402,316	314,041	172,722	35,905	71,369	0	1,996,353
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,394,466</b>	<b>\$829,394</b>	<b>\$1,303,714</b>	<b>\$38,981</b>	<b>\$1,554,273</b>	<b>\$23,635,973</b>	<b>\$34,756,801</b>

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS)  
AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

Note: This table is based on amounts actually paid in FY 2021. By contrast, Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program, and Table 3-29, Allocation of Receipts by Source and Fund, show how receipts for FY 2021 (October 2020 through September 2021) have been allocated; those amounts were paid in FY 2022.

- /a/ Sequester amounts of 5.7 percent were withheld for Mineral Leasing Act payments per Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).
- /b/ Land utilization lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012).
- /c/ Land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act resulted in direct payments at the time of sale, totaling \$171,154. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada, and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled \$0.
- /d/ Payments for Oregon and California (O&C) grant land and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land counties.

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b><u>Mineral Leases and Permits</u></b>							
<b>Public Domain (except Alaska) and Acquired Military Lands</b>							
Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437) and the act of Feb. 7, 1927 (44 Stat. 1057); 30 U.S.C. 191 and Public Law 97-94 (95 Stat. 1205), relating to leases on acquired military lands; 30 U.S.C. 355	50.0	10.0		40.0			
<b>Public Domain (Alaska)</b>							
Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by Alaska Statehood Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 339) and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971; 30 U.S.C. 191	90.0	10.0					
<b>Oregon and California Grant Lands</b>							
O&C Lands Act of Aug. 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 30 U.S.C. 191; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 115-141); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III	100	/a/					

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
<b>Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands</b> Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 30 U.S.C. 191; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 115-141); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III	100 /a/							
<b>Choctaw and Chickasaw Lands, Oklahoma</b> Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 483-485), ch. 298, relating to purchase of lands and establishment of trust fund on deposit to credit of both tribes; 16 U.S.C. 151			100					
<b>Land Utilization Lands (Section 3)</b> Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315i and 315m); Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0			
<b>Land Utilization Lands (Section 15)</b> Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315i and 315m); Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563	50.0				50.0			

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
<b>Land Utilization Lands (Section 3)</b> Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0			
<b>Land Utilization Lands (Section 15)</b> Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0			
<b>Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming</b> Act of May 19, 1947 (61 Stat. 102), ch. 80, authorizing the division of trust fund on deposit to joint credit of both tribes; 25 U.S.C. 611			100					
<b>Acquired Lands other than Military Lands</b> Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 (61 Stat. 913); 30 U.S.C. 355	/b/							
<b>State Selected Lands (except Alaska)</b> Act of Sept. 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 1024), relating to state selection of public lands subject to an outstanding lease or permit; 43 U.S.C. 852			100					

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
<b>Naval Petroleum Reserve #2 Lease</b> Energy Policy Act of 2005 (119 Stat. 596), Sec. 332								100
<b>Permit Processing Improvement</b> Energy Policy Act of 2005 (119 Stat. 725)								100
<b><u>Land and Materials (including Timber)</u></b>								
<b>Oregon and California Grant Lands</b> Act of Aug. 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875), relating to distribution of moneys from O&C Land Grant Fund, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor’s Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 115-141); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III	100	/a/					/a/	



**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands</b>							
Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor’s Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 115-141); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III	100 /a/						
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands in “Reclamation States” /c/</b>							
Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 388); 43 U.S.C. 391 and Mineral Materials Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 681), ch. 406; 30 U.S.C. 601; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Public Law 106-248	4.0 /d/	20.0		76.0		/a/	
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000, as amended by Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-141)	4.0						96.0 /e/

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands outside “Reclamation States” /c/</b> Acts of March 6, 1820 (3 Stat. 547); June 23, 1836 (5 Stat. 60); March 3, 1845 (5 Stat. 788 and 790); Aug. 6, 1846 (9 Stat. 58 and 179); Feb. 26, 1857 (11 Stat. 167); Feb. 14, 1859 (11 Stat. 384); Feb. 28, 1859 (11 Stat. 388); and March 21, 1864 (13 Stat. 32); 31 U.S.C. 711(17); 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104- 134; Public Law 106-248	4.0 /d/	96.0				/a/	
<b>Bureauwide Land Transactions</b> Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, as amended by Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-141)	4.0						96.0 /e/
<b>Land Utilization Lands</b> Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor’s Opinion, March 11, 1971	/f/						

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

**Disposition of Gross Receipts**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Projects)</b> Act of July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 202), ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products; 43 U.S.C. 394 and Cooperative Agreement, March 8, 1972				100 /g/			
<b>Townsites on Reclamation Projects</b> Act of April 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 116), ch. 1631, relating to withdrawal of lands on irrigation projects; 43 U.S.C. 561 and 562	5.0			95.0 /h/			
<b>Nevada Land Sales</b> Public Law 96-586 (94 Stat. 3382), relating to disposal of federal lands; 43 U.S.C. 1701; Santini- Burton Act	15.0	85.0					
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998; Public Law 106-298 /i/	15.0						85.0
Lincoln County Land Act of 2000, as amended by Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-141)	15.0						85.0
Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Lands Transfer Act of 2000	15.0						85.0

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
<b>Ojito Land Acquisition</b> Public Law 109-94 (119 Stat. 2109)								100
<b>Owyhee Land</b> 2009 Omnibus Public Land Management Act (123 Stat. 1039), Section 1505	4.0							96.0
<b><u>Grazing (Section 3)</u></b>								
<b>Public Domain Lands (Grazing Fee Only)</b> Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended; 43 U.S.C. 315i	12.5	37.5			50.0			
<b>Land Utilization Lands (Grazing Fee Only)</b> Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0			
<b>Land Utilization Lands (Grazing Fee Only)</b> Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0			

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Public Domain and Land Utilization Lands (Range Improvement Fee)</b> Same as public domain and LU lands as previously reported					100 /j/		
<b>Public Domain (Alaska)</b> Act of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1452), ch. 513, relating to grazing districts in Alaska; 43 U.S.C. 316h	/k/						
<b>Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)</b> Act of July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 202), ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products; 43 U.S.C. 394 and Cooperative Agreement, March 8, 1972				100			
<b>Leased Lands</b> Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), ch. 603, commonly called the Pierce Act, relating to leasing of lands to conserve resources within a grazing district; 43 U.S.C. 315m-4		100 /l/					

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
<b><u>Grazing (Section 15)</u></b>								
<b>Public Domain Lands (Total Receipts) /f/</b> Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended; 43 U.S.C. 315i (outside grazing districts)	50.0				50.0			
<b>Land Utilization Lands (Total Receipts)</b> Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563	50.0				50.0			
<b>Land Utilization Lands (Total Grazing Receipts)</b> Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor’s Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0			
<b>Oregon and California Grant Lands</b> Act of Aug. 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875), relating to distribution of moneys from O&C land grant fund, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor’s Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 115-141); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III	100 /a/							

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands</b>							
Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor’s Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 115-141); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III	100	/a/				/a/	
<b>Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)</b>							
Act of July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 202), ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products; 43 U.S.C. 394 and Cooperative Agreement, March 8, 1972				100			
<b><u>Other Receipts</u></b>							
Not specifically designated by law		100					
Excess revenue from helium sales		100	/m/				

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

Note: Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) were transferred to the Minerals Management Service (MMS), predecessor of the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), as of October 1, 1983. The BLM distributes receipts from oil and gas pipeline rentals under the Mineral Leasing Act.

/a/ For FY 2021, payments to Oregon and California (O&C) counties and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands were legislated under the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, which extended the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. Payments made under the legislation are 2021 receipts paid in 2022.

/b/ Distributed by the agency having jurisdiction over the lands in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the same lands.

/c/ Includes revenues from reclamation lands outside reclamation projects per the cooperative agreement of March 8, 1972.

/d/ Payment to states represents 5 percent of net receipts (which equals 4 percent of gross receipts).

/e/ Authority for the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act was reauthorized under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, Division O, Title III, Sections 301 and 302.

/f/ Distribution is the same as shown for land utilization lands mineral leases and permits.

/g/ Payment to the Reclamation fund is made after deducting sale costs or 10 percent of revenue, whichever is less, to reimburse the BLM for sale expenses.

/h/ The Bureau of Reclamation may pay sale costs from the Reclamation fund, or expenses may be paid and deducted by the BLM before transfer to the Reclamation fund.

/i/ The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) authorizes the orderly disposal of certain federal lands through sale in Clark County, Nevada, and provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands within the State of Nevada and other specified purposes. SNPLMA includes the authority for the Secretary of the Interior to invest receipts (85 percent) in U.S. Treasury securities.

/j/ One hundred percent of the grazing fees that are deposited to receipt account 5132, grazing fees for range improvements (Taylor Grazing Act, as amended), are appropriated to the range improvements appropriation. However, the amount cannot exceed the amount appropriated by the annual Interior Department Appropriation Act, which is historically \$10 million. The range improvement appropriation is available to the BLM for constructing, purchasing, or maintaining range improvements.



**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

- /k/ The payment to Alaska represents receipts in excess of the actual cost of administering the grazing program in the state.
- /l/ Appropriated and available to the BLM to lease lands for grazing purposes.
- /m/ Revenue from the sale of helium needed to operate the BLM Helium Program is credited to the helium revolving fund as an offsetting collection. Excess revenue is deposited to the general fund receipt account 14-2239, sale of helium.

**Table 3-32. RECEIPTS FROM MINING FEES, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Mining Law Holding Fees</b>	<b>Mining Law Nonholding Fees</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alaska	\$1,247,985	\$31,090	\$1,279,075
Arizona	10,003,250	214,390	10,217,640
California	7,317,047	212,057	7,529,104
Colorado	1,861,548	53,973	1,915,521
Eastern States	2,390	40	2,430
Idaho	7,624,990	189,190	7,814,180
Montana	6,794,404	172,170	6,966,574
Nevada	45,343,638	853,566	46,197,204
New Mexico	1,619,905	31,770	1,651,675
Oregon	1,816,853	89,175	1,906,028
Utah	5,245,965	136,690	5,382,655
Wyoming	9,856,405	101,765	9,958,170
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$98,734,380</b>	<b>\$2,085,876</b>	<b>\$100,820,256</b>

Note: The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-141; 132 Stat. 636) authorized the BLM to retain collections up to a maximum limit of \$39,696,000 for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program. Collections in excess of \$39,696,000 are deposited to the general fund.

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

Description of Revenue Activity	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Receipts					85% Special Account Deposits
			Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments /a/	10% Southern Nevada Water Authority Payments /a/	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	
<b>FY 2019 and Prior Years' Activity</b>								
Auction Sales	16,339.09	\$3,350,713,461.45	\$—	\$3,218,268,422.45	\$158,993,798.07	\$311,337,596.15	\$—	\$2,747,937,028.23
Direct Sales	16,537.64	157,762,798.20	—	157,762,798.20	6,310,707.77	12,621,415.50	—	138,830,674.93
LTA Land Sales	105.76	13,676,920.70	—	13,676,920.70	683,845.52	1,367,691.03	—	11,625,384.15
Clark County CMA	5,207.98	266,212,066.59	—	266,212,066.59	13,310,372.17	—	26,620,744.58	226,280,949.84
Exchanges	5,117.17	83,166,750.00	71,897,170.00	12,131,750.00	3,594,859.00	7,189,717.00	—	1,347,174.00
Mineral Conveyances and Forfeitures	—	(200.00)	—	2,528,900.02	—	—	—	2,528,900.02
<b>FY 2019 and Prior Years' Totals</b>	<b>43,307.64</b>	<b>\$3,871,531,796.94</b>	<b>\$71,897,170.00</b>	<b>\$3,670,580,857.96</b>	<b>\$182,893,582.53</b>	<b>\$332,516,419.68</b>	<b>\$26,620,744.58</b>	<b>\$3,128,550,111.17</b>
<b>FY 2020 Activity</b>								
Clark County CMA	—	\$10,998,493.07	\$—	\$10,998,493.07	\$549,924.66	\$—	\$1,099,849.31	\$9,348,719.10
Auction Sale, Aug 2019	—	—	—	128,942,600.00	8,385,250.00	16,770,500.00	—	103,786,850.00
Deposits and Forfeitures	—	—	—	10,000.00	—	—	—	10,000.00
LTA Land Sales	—	27,370,000.00	—	27,370,000.00	1,368,500.00	2,737,000.00	—	23,264,500.00
<b>FY 2020 Totals</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>\$38,368,493.07</b>	<b>\$—</b>	<b>\$167,321,093.07</b>	<b>\$10,303,674.66</b>	<b>\$19,507,500.00</b>	<b>\$1,099,849.31</b>	<b>\$136,410,069.10</b>
<b>FY 2021 Activity</b>								
Clark County CMA (7/20–9/20)	—	\$39,468,389.32	\$—	\$39,468,389.32	\$1,973,419.47	\$—	\$3,946,838.93	\$33,548,130.92
Clark County CMA (10/20–12/20)	—	24,612,583.53	—	24,612,583.53	1,230,629.18	—	2,461,258.35	20,920,696.00
Clark County CMA (1/21–3/21)	—	9,406,045.82	—	9,406,045.82	470,302.29	—	940,604.58	7,995,138.95
Clark County CMA (4/21–6/21)	—	31,843,111.90	—	31,843,111.90	1,592,155.59	—	3,184,311.20	27,066,645.11
Auction Sale, Sept 2021	69.38	3,780,000.00	—	3,780,000.00	60,500.00	121,000.00	—	3,598,500.00
<b>FY 2021 Totals</b>	<b>69.38</b>	<b>\$109,110,130.57</b>	<b>\$—</b>	<b>\$109,110,130.57</b>	<b>\$5,327,006.53</b>	<b>\$121,000.00</b>	<b>\$10,533,013.06</b>	<b>\$93,129,110.98</b>
<b>Inception to Date Total</b>	<b>43,377.02</b>	<b>\$4,019,010,420.58</b>	<b>\$71,897,170.00</b>	<b>\$3,947,012,081.60</b>	<b>\$198,524,263.72</b>	<b>\$352,144,919.68</b>	<b>\$38,253,606.95</b>	<b>\$3,358,089,291.25</b>
<b>Plus: Interest Redeemed–Inception to Date</b>								<b>\$376,629,120.23</b>
<b>Total Receipts for Special Account</b>								<b>\$3,734,718,411.48</b>

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021—continued**

**Expenditures**

	<b>Bureau of Land Management</b>	<b>U.S. Forest Service</b>	<b>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</b>	<b>National Park Service</b>	<b>Bureau of Reclamation</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements</b>
<b>Land</b>							
Original Obligation	\$200,732,799.56	\$97,400,033.54	\$2,344,600.00	\$1,859,644.00	\$—	\$302,337,077.10	
Disbursements Inception to Date	122,196,751.61	38,781,206.07	1,860,585.50	539,260.40	—	163,377,803.58	\$163,377,803.58
De-obligation of Funds	78,462,812.18	58,618,827.47	484,014.50	1,320,383.60	—	138,886,037.75	
Transfer of Funds	—	107,940,285.74	65,335.00	1,011,953.02	—	109,017,573.76	109,017,573.76
Outstanding Obligations	73,235.77	—	—	—	—	73,235.77	73,235.77
<b>Capital Improvements</b>							
Original Obligation	\$124,043,786.06	\$51,736,772.00	\$26,855,310.00	\$133,481,410.67	\$2,857,826.00	\$338,975,104.73	
Disbursements Inception to Date	78,570,477.43	9,482,868.52	4,339,676.60	89,322,450.88	—	181,715,473.43	\$181,715,473.43
De-obligation of Funds	45,062,818.38	42,253,903.48	22,515,633.40	44,158,959.79	2,857,826.00	156,849,141.05	
Transfer of Funds	—	98,749,959.02	76,508,140.08	93,517,743.76	29,648,878.35	298,424,721.21	298,424,721.21
Outstanding Obligations	410,490.25	—	—	—	—	410,490.25	410,490.25
<b>Conservation Initiatives</b>							
Original Obligation	\$102,128,277.53	\$13,801,422.16	\$6,699,343.00	\$33,917,009.30	\$1,465,533.00	\$158,011,584.99	
Disbursements Inception to Date	70,783,396.08	4,704,448.76	1,242,072.94	23,307,731.66	1,457,999.15	101,495,648.59	\$101,495,648.59
De-obligation of Funds	30,045,205.12	9,096,973.40	5,457,270.06	10,609,277.64	7,533.85	55,216,260.07	
Transfer of Funds	—	37,246,129.28	20,148,716.84	40,310,297.81	15,821.93	97,720,965.86	97,720,965.86
Outstanding Obligations	1,299,676.33	—	—	—	—	1,299,676.33	1,299,676.33
<b>Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas</b>							
	<b><u>Clark County</u></b>	<b><u>Henderson</u></b>	<b><u>Las Vegas</u></b>	<b><u>N. Las Vegas</u></b>	<b><u>Boulder City</u></b>		
Original Obligation	\$344,204,997.11	\$278,426,150.90	\$257,279,420.00	\$249,269,257.32	\$2,745,365.12	\$1,131,925,190.45	
Disbursements Inception to Date	266,126,236.70	201,981,419.66	232,503,271.10	198,582,301.29	2,596,564.26	901,789,793.01	\$901,789,793.01
De-obligation of Funds	66,328,569.31	56,209,811.03	21,076,148.90	46,456,872.85	148,800.86	190,220,202.95	
Outstanding Obligations	11,750,191.10	20,234,920.21	3,700,000.00	4,230,083.18	—	39,915,194.49	39,915,194.49
<b>Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas</b>							
	<b><u>Water Authority</u></b>	<b><u>Lincoln County</u></b>	<b><u>White Pine</u></b>	<b><u>Washoe County</u></b>	<b><u>Carson City</u></b>		
Original Obligation	\$129,801,920.00	\$23,665,779.54	\$10,380,499.00	\$12,210,407.00	\$2,818,205.00	\$178,876,810.54	
Disbursements Inception to Date	126,377,113.36	22,429,274.94	7,967,485.81	4,277,502.42	2,177,643.96	163,229,020.49	\$163,229,020.49
De-obligation of Funds	3,424,806.64	213,192.14	131,812.24	7,932,904.58	280,477.53	11,983,193.13	
Outstanding Obligations	—	1,023,312.46	2,281,200.95	—	360,083.51	3,664,596.92	3,664,596.92
<b>Multispecies Habitat Plans</b>							
	<b><u>Clark County</u></b>						
Original Obligation	\$68,338,293.04					\$68,338,293.04	
Disbursements Inception to Date	45,489,721.51					45,489,721.51	\$45,489,721.51
De-obligation of Funds	17,701,763.31					17,701,763.31	
Outstanding Obligations	5,146,808.22					5,146,808.22	5,146,808.22
Sequestered Funds – SNPLMA						2,656,965.00	2,656,965.00

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021—continued**

**Expenditures**

	<u>Agency Projects</u>	<u>Eastern Nevada Projects</u>	<u>Hazardous Fuels Projects</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements</u>
<b>Lake Tahoe</b>					
Original Obligation	\$50,945,998.00	\$7,479,635.29	\$44,886,862.81	\$103,312,496.10	
Disbursements Inception to Date	36,301,122.11	6,090,497.90	28,279,664.59	70,671,284.60	\$70,671,284.60
De-obligation of Funds	14,171,065.86	330,612.32	7,606,195.76	22,107,873.94	
Transfer of Funds	248,507,349.91	12,215,587.50	33,632,227.27	294,355,164.68	294,355,164.68
Outstanding Obligations	473,810.03	1,058,525.07	9,001,002.46	10,533,337.56	10,533,337.56
<b>Reserves</b>	<u>PPP Reserve</u>				
Original Obligation	\$7,608,827.57			\$7,608,827.57	
Disbursements Inception to Date	6,603,747.35			6,603,747.35	\$6,603,747.35
De-obligation of Funds	1,005,080.22			1,005,080.22	
Transfer of Funds	11,925,933.61			11,925,933.61	11,925,933.61
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	—			—	
<b>Earmarked Funds /b/</b>	<u>Santini-Burton Lake Tahoe</u>	<u>Mesquite</u>	<u>Sloan Canyon NCA</u>	<u>Ivanpah Airport</u>	
Revenue and Interest Collected	\$256,145,314.26	\$12,509,114.49	\$77,764,684.37	\$25,622,144.49	\$372,041,257.61
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,210,789.60	2,310,807.50	18,146,705.46	—	54,668,302.56
Sequestered Funds	2,785,212.00	150.00	31,546.00	831.00	2,817,739.00
Transfer of Funds	43,135,614.97	4,555,877.45	—	—	47,691,492.42
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	—	—	167,831.98	—	167,831.98
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$176,013,697.69</b>	<b>\$5,642,279.54</b>	<b>\$59,418,600.93</b>	<b>\$25,621,313.49</b>	<b>\$266,695,891.65</b>
<b>Project Costs/Transfers — Inception to Date</b>					<b>\$2,614,862,522.18</b>
<b>BLM OPERATING COSTS</b>					
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations				\$103,239,624.49	\$103,239,624.49
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2020				4,694,133.54	4,694,133.54
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2021				5,050,607.37	5,050,607.37
Return of Operating Expenses from LTRA				(39,149.71)	(39,149.71)
Transfer of Funds				385,950.00	385,950.00
<b>Operating Costs — Inception to Date</b>				<b>\$113,331,165.69</b>	<b>\$113,331,165.69</b>
<b>Total Funds Available (from Page 1)</b>					<b>\$3,734,718,411.48</b>
<b>Less: Obligations, Disbursements, and Transfers—Inception to Date</b>					<b>(\$2,728,193,687.87)</b>
<b>Total Available</b>					<b>\$1,006,524,723.61</b>

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021–concluded**

Note: FY stands for fiscal year (October 1 through September 30); LTA stands for limited transition area; CMA stands for cooperative management agreement; PPP stands for pre-proposal planning; SNPLMA stands for Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; NCA stands for National Conservation Area; and LTRA stands for Lake Tahoe Restoration Act.

/a/ These 5% and 10% payments are not made until the quarter following the final payment for each parcel of land.

/b/ The “Earmarked Funds” balance available for task orders is included in the “Total Available.”

Source: Prepared by the BLM National Operations Center.

**Table 3-34.        RESERVED**

This table number is reserved for use in a future edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

Table 3-35.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced <i>/a/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from the Lease <i>/b/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from an LMU <i>/c/</i>	Advance Royalty Paid in Lieu of Continued Operation <i>/d/</i>	The Lease is in Suspension <i>/e/</i>	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined <i>/f/</i>	Not in Compliance <i>/g/</i>	Status Not Reported <i>/h/</i>	Total
Alabama									
–Leases	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
–Acres	160	1,610	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,770
Colorado									
–Leases	4	1	26	0	0	16	0	0	47
–Acres	5,222	2,262	51,757	0	0	22,507	0	0	81,748
Kentucky									
–Leases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
–Acres	0	0	0	0	315	0	0	0	315
Montana									
–Leases	0	10	11	0	0	16	0	0	37
–Acres	0	18,875	6,948	0	0	11,399	0	0	37,222
New Mexico									
–Leases	0	1	2	0	0	9	0	0	12
–Acres	0	640	8,500	0	0	16,575	0	0	25,715
North Dakota									
–Leases	2	4	4	0	0	7	0	0	17
–Acres	950	6,133	3,160	0	0	1,580	0	0	11,823



Table 3-35.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced <i>/a/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from the Lease <i>/b/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from an LMU <i>/c/</i>	Advance Royalty Paid in Lieu of Continued Operation <i>/d/</i>	The Lease is in Suspension <i>/e/</i>	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined <i>/f/</i>	Not in Compliance <i>/g/</i>	Status Not Reported <i>/h/</i>	Total
Oklahoma									
–Leases	0	4	0	0	2	1	1	0	8
–Acres	0	8,057	0	0	5,155	260	1,869	0	15,341
Utah									
–Leases	3	0	35	11	0	9	0	0	58
–Acres	8,848	0	50,924	3,948	0	530	0	0	64,250
Washington									
–Leases	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
–Acres	0	0	0	0	521	0	0	0	521
West Virginia									
–Leases	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
–Acres	7,642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,642
Wyoming									
–Leases	0	9	56	0	2	32	0	0	99
–Acres	0	41,564	100,453	0	3,334	41,566	0	0	186,917
<b>Total</b>									
–Leases	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>284</b>
–Acres	<b>22,822</b>	<b>79,141</b>	<b>221,742</b>	<b>3,948</b>	<b>9,325</b>	<b>94,417</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>433,264</b>

**Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

Note: Data for issuance and categories of federal coal leases are shown in Table 3-18.

- /a/ A lessee has 10 years from the date of lease issuance to develop the lease by diligently producing commercial quantities of coal. If production during the first 10 years of the lease is insufficient to meet the initial commercial quantity requirement, the lease will terminate at the end of the 10th year of the lease.
- /b/ After commercial quantities of coal have been initially produced from a federal coal lease, the lease must, thereafter, be maintained in continued operation by annually producing at least commercial quantities of coal. The continued operation requirement may be met by actual production of at least commercial quantities of coal from the lease during the year or by cumulative production for the most recent year and the 2 immediately preceding years that is equivalent to or greater than the cumulative annual production of at least the cumulative commercial quantities of coal for the same period.
- /c/ Production from anywhere within a logical mining unit (LMU) may be used to comply with the requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal annually from an individual federal coal lease. However, the annual commercial quantities requirement amount will be determined based on the recoverable coal reserves of the LMU rather than on just a singular federal coal lease. Similar to a singular federal coal lease, compliance with the annual production of commercial quantities may be based on the production of the current year or production of the current year and the previous 2 years.
- /d/ The continued operation requirement may be suspended by the payment of advance royalty for at least commercial quantities of coal. A lessee may pay advance royalty in lieu of continued operation for no more than 20 years during the life of a lease. Advance royalty may be recouped against production royalties on a dollar basis when coal is next produced.
- /e/ The requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal may be suspended if the BLM determines that such a suspension is in the interest of conservation of the coal or other resources. The requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal annually may be suspended if mining operations on the lease are interrupted owing to strikes, the elements, or casualties that are not attributable to the lessee.
- /f/ The continued operation requirement ends after all recoverable coal has been mined.
- /g/ These leases are not suspended, failed to produce commercial quantities of coal, and failed to pay advance royalty in lieu of continued operation.
- /h/ Leases included in this category either had no diligence reported or are an acquired nonfederal lease that has not yet been readjusted to include Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act diligence requirements.

## PART 4

### RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

As a national provider of recreational opportunities, the BLM's recreation and visitor services program manages recreation resources and visitor services to offer the greatest benefits possible to individuals and communities and to better enable communities to achieve their own social, economic, and environmental outcomes. The BLM also collaborates with other recreation service providers, such as state parks, county recreation departments, sporting goods dealers, and landowners, to help public land visitors have outstanding recreational experiences. The BLM's commitment to collaborate with other recreation service providers helps reinforce cultural values tied to community identity.

Recreational opportunities on BLM-managed public lands allow visitors to experience a greater sense of self-reliance, an improved sense of resource stewardship, a greater respect for culture, reduced stress, improved physical health, and reduced health maintenance needs. Not only do recreational experiences improve quality of life, but they strengthen positive social connections. Families and communities may experience greater cohesion and well-being as a result of recreational experiences—especially youth who are encouraged to connect with the outdoors.

Many BLM-managed areas have been recognized by the BLM, Congress, or the President and have been given special designations (as detailed in Part 5, Natural and Cultural Heritage Preservation) to protect the unique and sensitive values of each area. Recreation facilities, information and interpretive sites, trails, staging areas, and similar places are developed to sustain the distinctive character of public land recreation settings and help meet key visitor needs and expectations. At many sites and areas, fees are charged to provide for maintenance and improvement. At other sites, generally those public lands without visitor facilities, no fees are charged. Most recreational use on public lands occurs in nonfee areas. Whether the visitor chooses highly developed recreation fee sites or remote wilderness areas where neither fees nor registration are required, the BLM relies heavily on public land users to be stewards of the land, water, and structures so the next person can also have a quality experience. Because some visitors are unfamiliar with outdoor skills or lack the required equipment, the BLM issues special recreation permits to qualified commercial companies to guide visitors on public lands. Special recreation permits are also issued to competitive event organizers and other organized groups to conduct their activities on public lands.

The information in the following tables is intended to provide an overview of recreational use and opportunities on public lands. BLM offices are responsible for collecting and maintaining various data relating to the recreation and visitor services program. These field-level data are aggregated in the BLM's Recreation Management Information System database. Tables 4-1 through 4-3 summarize recreation data from this database and revenue data from the BLM's Collections and Billings System. Table 4-1 presents the estimated visitor use by state; Table 4-2 presents visitor participation in various recreational activities at fee and nonfee areas; and Table 4-3 presents permits and revenues by state and type of authorization. These tables present a picture of the amounts and types of recreational activities on public lands geographically for recreation sites and dispersed areas, and for both fee and nonfee areas.

Table 4-1.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Administrative State /a/	Recreation Sites /b/ <i>Thousands</i>		Dispersed Areas /c/ <i>Thousands</i>		Recreation Partnership Sites /d/ <i>Thousands</i>		Total /e/ <i>Thousands</i>	
	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/
Alaska	585	331	497	463	0	0	1,082	794
Arizona	2,741	4,705	1,953	2,283	1,932	3,086	6,626	10,074
California	6,943	12,056	7,191	6,858	148	52	14,282	18,966
Colorado	5,968	3,177	3,898	6,057	736	204	10,602	9,438
Eastern States	143	61	20	2	9	1	172	64
Idaho	4,415	2,471	3,271	3,269	0	0	7,686	5,740
Montana	3,156	2,810	1,861	2,727	3	1	5,020	5,538
Nevada	4,230	1,363	2,299	1,718	8	10	6,537	3,091
New Mexico	1,976	1,271	1,951	2,946	0	0	3,927	4,217
Oregon	4,333	3,062	5,043	5,043	410	162	9,786	8,267
Utah	6,211	3,470	5,448	4,873	172	205	11,831	8,548
Wyoming	1,529	839	1,347	1,328	18	3	2,894	2,170
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,230</b>	<b>35,616</b>	<b>34,779</b>	<b>37,567</b>	<b>3,436</b>	<b>3,724</b>	<b>80,445</b>	<b>76,907</b>

**Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

- Note: As of the 2016 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, recreation lease sites are no longer reported due to updated policy in BLM Instruction Memorandum 2016-030, titled “Guidance for Issuing Commercial Leases for Recreation-Related Businesses.”
- /a/ The Arizona State Office also administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office also administers BLM public lands in northwestern Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 states east of and bordering the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office also administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office also administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office also administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office also administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
- /b/ These are recreation sites and other specific areas on public lands directly managed by the BLM that are recognized as “managerially significant,” where management actions are required to provide specific recreation setting or activity opportunities, to protect resource values, or to enhance visitor safety. Visitation estimates at these sites and areas are based on a variety of methods, including sampling, fee receipts, registrations, traffic counts, observations, or estimates based on local knowledge.
- /c/ Dispersed areas are the remaining public lands that are open to recreational use but may not contain developed or “managerially significant” recreation sites. Visitation estimates in dispersed areas are made using information gained from staff field patrols, data from adjacent land management agencies, or data gathered using social crowd-sourced methods.
- /d/ Recreation partnership sites are recreation sites managed primarily by another public entity under the authority of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and similar agreements; the BLM has a significant presence on the leased parcel (e.g., ranger patrols, signs, brochures). Visitation estimates for partnership sites are based on a variety of methods.
- /e/ In FY 2021, total recreational use of public lands increased by more than 10 percent from the previous year. The COVID-19 pandemic and catastrophic wildfires continued to negatively affect recreational use in certain locations resulting in lower total use in these areas. Many visitor centers and indoor facilities also operated with limited capacities. However, many sites and areas showed significant increases as more visitors sought outdoor experiences following a year of less travel.
- /f/ A visit is the entry of any person onto lands and related waters administered by the BLM for the pursuit of recreational experiences, regardless of duration.
- /g/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreational use among federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours to a site or area.

Source: BLM Recreation Management Information System.

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS  
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Recreation Activities	Number of Participants /a/							
	Fee Sites and Areas /b/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /c/		Areas without Permits or Fees /d/		Total Public Lands	
	Thousands	Percent /e/	Thousands	Percent /e/	Thousands	Percent /e/	Thousands	Percent for Activity Group /e/
<b>Land-Based Activities</b>								
Camping and Picnicking	3,600	2.11%	401	0.24%	17,021	9.99%	21,022	12.34%
Nonmotorized Travel	1,516	0.89%	282	0.17%	26,690	15.67%	28,488	16.72%
Off-Highway Travel	773	0.45%	318	0.19%	19,897	11.68%	20,988	12.32%
Driving for Pleasure	567	0.33%	25	0.01%	9,709	5.70%	10,301	6.05%
Viewing Public Land Resources	3,043	1.79%	537	0.32%	23,423	13.75%	27,003	15.85%
Interpretation and Education	1,432	0.84%	94	0.06%	9,085	5.33%	10,611	6.23%
Hunting	200	0.12%	58	0.03%	7,947	4.66%	8,205	4.82%
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	1,645	0.97%	471	0.28%	19,099	11.21%	21,215	12.45%

**Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021–continued**

Recreation Activities	Number of Participants /a/							
	Fee Sites and Areas /b/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /c/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /d/		Total Public Lands	
	Thousands	Percent /e/	Thousands	Percent /e/	Thousands	Percent /e/	Thousands	Percent for Activity Group /e/
<b>Water-Based Activities</b>								
Boating (Motorized)	1,216	0.71%	197	0.12%	3,043	1.79%	4,456	2.62%
Boating (Row/Float/Paddle)	573	0.34%	286	0.17%	4,945	2.90%	5,804	3.41%
Fishing	1,339	0.79%	86	0.05%	5,439	3.19%	6,864	4.03%
Swimming and Other Water Activities	771	0.45%	45	0.03%	2,730	1.60%	3,546	2.08%
<b>Snow- and Ice-Based Activities</b>								
Snowmobile/Motorized Travel	28	0.02%	2	< 0.01%	422	0.25%	452	0.27%
Other Winter Activities	58	0.03%	414	0.24%	938	0.55%	1,410	0.83%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,761</b>	<b>9.84%</b>	<b>3,216</b>	<b>1.89%</b>	<b>150,388</b>	<b>88.27%</b>	<b>170,365</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

Note: As of the 2019 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, this table shows recreational use of public lands based on the participation levels for various activity groupings. Previous editions reported recreation activity use based on duration of time (visitor days) for each activity. Reporting visitor days for various activities will overrepresent the amount of use for activities that inherently take longer to complete. For example, two people camping would be reported as more use than two people picnicking because camping takes much longer to complete than picnicking, even though the same number of people participated in each activity. Reporting the number of participants provides a more accurate representation of the level of use for each activity grouping.

This table reports participation rates recorded at fee and nonfee sites and areas, as well as for special recreation permits. Activity participation (summarized from a list of 99 recreational activities) is based on registrations, permit records, observations, post-season permittee reports, and field observations by field office staff. Since a single individual may participate in more than one activity during a single visit, the total number of public land participants will be greater than the total public land visits.

- /a/ A participant is a visitor on a single visit who engages in one or more recreational activities on public land. A single visitor can participate in several activities during a single visit and is counted as a participant in each activity.
- /b/ Activity participation occurring at designated fee sites and areas with entrance permits, recreational use permits, and special area permits, usually with fee collection at the site.
- /c/ Activity participation on public lands that is subject to authorization under special recreation permit regulations, including the activities of private parties, commercial outfitters and guides, competitive events, organized groups, and other events.
- /d/ Activity participation at nonfee sites and dispersed areas when neither permits nor fees are required.
- /e/ Percent that each activity group represents of the total amount of public land activity use.

Source: BLM Recreation Management Information System.



Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS, PASSES, AND REVENUE ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED  
BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Administrative State /a/	Type of Recreation Permit or Pass					Reported Revenue
	Standard Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /b/	Expanded Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /c/	Special Area Permits /d/	Commercial, Competitive, Group, and Event Permits /e/	Federal Interagency Pass /f/	
Alaska	0	7,322	0	132	132	\$227,873
Arizona	10,022	17,287	15,800	343	1,027	2,228,891
California	18,371	8,082	118,274	374	602	5,517,862
Colorado	25,072	8,732	1	755	1,964	1,615,002
Eastern States	0	0	0	1	134	43,482
Idaho	5,876	26,952	0	173	891	1,038,392
Montana	7,557	31,485	3	301	871	790,986
Nevada	287	184,377	5,010	293	7,822	4,801,012
New Mexico	26,398	40,963	359	293	864	739,691
Oregon	92,383	42,025	2,056	457	2,553	2,755,182
Utah	22,439	62,621	71,814	1,321	940	6,535,369
Wyoming	0	7,637	0	338	646	274,061
BLM Headquarters /g/	0	0	0	0	12,508	1,000,645
<b>Total Permits</b>	<b>208,405</b>	<b>437,483</b>	<b>213,317</b>	<b>4,781</b>	<b>30,954</b>	
<b>Permit Revenue /h/</b>	<b>\$491,809</b>	<b>\$9,882,941</b>	<b>\$9,322,585</b>	<b>\$5,504,358</b>	<b>\$2,366,755</b>	<b>\$27,568,448</b>
<b>Other Revenue /i/</b>						<b>\$790,058</b>
<b>Donation Revenue /j/</b>						<b>\$6,492</b>
<b>Total Revenue /k/</b>						<b>\$28,364,998</b>

**Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, PASSES, AND REVENUE ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

- Note: As of the 2016 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, recreation concession leases are no longer reported due to updated policy in BLM Instruction Memorandum 2016-030, titled “Guidance for Issuing Commercial Leases for Recreation-Related Businesses.”
- /a/ The Arizona State Office also administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office also administers BLM public lands in northwestern Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 states east of and bordering the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office also administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office also administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office also administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office also administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
  - /b/ The standard amenity fees column shows the number of permits issued for use of some visitor centers or interpretive centers, national conservation areas, and other designated recreation areas.
  - /c/ The expanded amenity fees column shows the number of permits issued for recreational use of facilities or services provided by the Federal Government, such as campgrounds, boat launches, cabin rentals, audio tour devices, and stock animals. Audio tour devices include CDs, iPods, radio stations, or other media that allow a visitor to go on a self-guided, interpretive auto tour.
  - /d/ Special recreation permits are issued for noncommercial use in certain “special areas,” such as long-term visitor areas, off-highway vehicle areas, river use, and backcountry hiking or camping.
  - /e/ Commercial special recreation permits are issued to entities conducting business on public lands for the purpose of providing recreational opportunities or services without permanent facilities. These permits are issued for a period of less than 10 years to outfitters, guides, vendors, and commercial competitive event organizers. Special recreation permits for competitive and organized group events are also included in this category. The permit count includes both permits issued in 2021 and active permits issued in previous fiscal years that are still in effect during this reporting year. Revenues encompass both active and issued permits for this reporting year.
  - /f/ The federal interagency recreation pass—America the Beautiful - The National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Annual Pass—is issued to provide discounts for certain standard amenity fees and expanded amenity fees at federal recreation sites that charge such fees. Included in this permit count and revenue are the fees collected for the Northwest Forest Pass in Oregon.
  - /g/ Federal interagency pass sales and revenue attributed to the BLM Headquarters office represent sales of interagency passes via the internet, mail, and a call center through the recreation.gov website and by third-party vendors.

**Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, PASSES, AND REVENUE ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

- /h/ This value represents the total net revenue recorded in the BLM’s Collections and Billings System (CBS) in the recreation commodities associated specifically with permits and pass fees.
- /i/ Additional net revenues recorded in the BLM’s CBS from miscellaneous sources, including administrative fees, trespass fees, late fees, publication sales, cost recovery, and permit sales that were not correctly categorized.
- /j/ This value represents total revenue recorded in the BLM’s CBS as donations to the BLM for recreation-related programs. Recreation program donations are received under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.
- /k/ This value represents total net revenue recorded in the BLM’s CBS as received by the BLM for recreational use of public lands and donations received for recreation-related programs. Recreation fees are collected under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, and donations are received under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Sources: The BLM Recreation Management Information System and the BLM Collections and Billings System.



## PART 5

### NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION

The public lands managed by the BLM encompass some of the most spectacular great open spaces in the United States. They contain exceptional geologic formations, comparatively undisturbed native plant and animal communities, wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers, national scenic and historic trails, and innumerable archaeological and historical sites. These resources are scientifically, ecologically, culturally, educationally, and recreationally important, representing a significant part of this nation's natural and cultural heritage.

Congress has passed a variety of laws concerning the management and use of these heritage resources, including the Antiquities Act of 1906, Wilderness Act of 1964, National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, National Trails System Act of 1968, Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, and Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009.

Many of these laws establish procedures for formally recognizing areas that are unique or that contain significant scientific, educational, or recreational values. Some of these designations, including national conservation areas and national monuments, require congressional or Presidential action. Others, such as areas of critical environmental concern, are BLM designations established through land use planning or other administrative procedures. During the past 51 years, beginning with designation of the King Range National Conservation Area, many extraordinary landscapes on our public lands have received protective designations through either an act of Congress or a Presidential proclamation.

#### **National Landscape Conservation System**

The BLM established the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS)—also known as National Conservation Lands—to provide a national framework for managing special areas on the public lands designated by Congress or the President. In 2009, Congress formally established the NLCS with the passage of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act. This system includes all of the BLM's national conservation areas and similar designations, wilderness areas, national scenic and historic trails, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, wilderness study areas, and conservation lands of the California desert. Taken together, there are 901 NLCS units encompassing about 33 million acres of public land.

This system is a unique model of conservation. Most visitor facilities are located in adjacent communities, providing local economic opportunities and minimizing new development in the special areas. Many traditional public land uses, such as livestock grazing, are permitted in these areas, and adjacent communities and interested public entities are encouraged to participate in the planning process and ongoing management activities.

The following tables provide data about the conservation units included in the NLCS:

- 5-1 National Landscape Conservation System: Number and Size of Designated Areas
- 5-2 National Monuments within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-3a National Conservation Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-3b Other Conservation Units within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-4 Designated Wilderness within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-5 Wilderness Study Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-6 BLM Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers
- 5-7 National Scenic and Historic Trails

## **Natural and Cultural Heritage Administrative Designations**

In addition to assuming the responsibilities previously noted, the BLM works to preserve and protect threatened and endangered species, wild free-roaming horses and burros, significant archaeological and historical sites, areas of critical environmental concern, and other outstanding natural areas. Some of those responsibilities are reflected in the following tables.

Tables 5-8a, 5-8b, and 5-8c, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, show an important component of the BLM's land management strategy. The BLM acquires land and easements in land when it is in the public interest and consistent with publicly approved land use plans. The BLM's land acquisition program is designed to improve management of natural resources by consolidating federal, state, and private lands; to increase recreational opportunities and preserve open space; to secure key property necessary to protect endangered species and promote biological diversity; and to preserve archaeological and historical resources.

Table 5-9 provides a summary of projects using funds under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998. The BLM, other federal agencies, and local governments in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties, as well as portions of Washoe County and Carson City, Nevada, use 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales under SNPLMA for environmentally sensitive land acquisitions; capital improvements; development and implementation of multispecies habitat conservation plans for Clark County, Nevada; parks, trails, and natural areas; conservation initiatives; Lake Tahoe restoration projects; eastern Nevada landscape restoration projects; and hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire prevention.

Table 5-10a illustrates the number of acres sold and the number of acres acquired as a metric of SNPLMA's success. The act provides for the orderly disposal of certain federal land in Clark County, Nevada, and for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada.

Table 5-10b lists the number of acres sold and the number of acres acquired under the Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 and the number of acres sold under the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004. The acts provide for the orderly disposal of certain federal land in Lincoln County, Nevada, and the expenditure of 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales for other purposes established by the legislation, including the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada.

Tables 5-12, 5-13a, 5-13b, 5-13c, and 5-13d portray wild horse and burro populations, herd management areas, adoptions, removals, sales, and transfers. The BLM is responsible for enforcing the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-195), which provides for the protection, management, and control of wild horses and burros on the public lands. The purpose of the act is to preserve a thriving natural ecological balance on the range.

Table 5-14 shows the BLM's cultural resource management activities. The BLM is steward for the Federal Government's largest, most culturally diverse, and most scientifically important body of cultural resources. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the BLM's cultural resource management program is designed to inventory, evaluate, and manage cultural resources on public lands under its jurisdiction. In total, the BLM has inventoried 28,137,084 acres of land to identify cultural resources and has recorded 426,539 properties.

The BLM provides special management prescriptions for public lands under a variety of special designations such as areas of critical environmental concern, research natural areas, and national natural landmarks. Table 5-15 lists the present areas of critical environmental concern and research natural areas managed by the BLM. Table 5-16 lists numerous types of areas on the public lands that have special management designations that are not encompassed by the NLCS.

Table 5-1.

**NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:  
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

<b>NLCS Area</b>	<b>Type of Designation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Total BLM Acres</b>	<b>Total BLM Miles</b>
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	28	7,796,799	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	17	3,706,847	0
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Congressional	1	428,440	0
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	95	0
Piedras Blancas Light Station Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	20	0
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	86	0
Alabama Hills National Scenic Area	Congressional	1	18,610	0
Wilderness Areas /a/	Congressional	260	9,987,216	0
Wilderness Study Areas	Administrative	491	11,616,634	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	Congressional	81	1,207,694	2,699
National Historic Trails	Congressional	13	0	5,080
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	5	0	683
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,472	0
Conservation Lands of the California Desert	Congressional	NA /b/	4,200,000	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>901</b>	<b>38,969,913 /c/</b>	<b>8,462</b>

**Table 5-1. NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:  
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021–concluded**

- /a/ The Tabeguache Area in Colorado is, by act of Congress, to be managed like wilderness but is not shown here because it has not been officially designated as wilderness.
- /b/ This area is not divided into separate units.
- /c/ The actual total BLM acres (without overlap) is about 33 million.



**Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

Unit Name and State	BLM-Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acres in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Agua Fria, Arizona	70,980	0	0	1,364	70,980
Grand Canyon-Parashant, Arizona	812,581	208,449 /a/	23,205	4,086	1,021,030
Ironwood Forest, Arizona	128,756	299 /b/	54,741	4,832	129,055
Sonoran Desert, Arizona	486,400	0	3,900	6,100	486,400
Vermilion Cliffs, Arizona	279,566	0	13,438	683	279,566
Berryessa Snow Mountain, California	133,566	197,214 /c/	0	0	330,780
California Coastal, California	8,858	0	0	0	8,858
Carrizo Plain, California	211,045	0	9,309	26,463	211,045
Fort Ord, California	7,212	7,446	0	0	14,658
Mojave Trails, California	1,600,000	0	0	0	1,600,000
Sand to Snow, California	83,000	71,000	0	0	154,000
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains, California	98,981	70,115 /d/	45,889 /e/	65,037 /f/	169,096
Browns Canyon, Colorado	9,793	11,811 /c/	0	0	21,604
Canyons of the Ancients, Colorado	176,000	370	0	8,630	176,370
Craters of the Moon, Idaho	275,076	463,344 /a/	7,950	6,874	738,420
Pompeys Pillar, Montana	51	0	0	0	51
Upper Missouri River Breaks, Montana	377,346	0	38,760	81,715	377,346
Basin and Range, Nevada	703,585	0	0	4,438	703,585
Gold Butte, Nevada	296,937	0	0	0	296,937
Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks, New Mexico	4,647	0	0	757	4,647
Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks, New Mexico	496,529	0	77,008	9,925	496,529

**Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021—concluded**

Unit Name and State	BLM-Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acres in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Prehistoric Trackways, New Mexico	5,280	0	0	0	5,280
Río Grande del Norte, New Mexico	242,710	0	39,167	28,853	242,710
Cascade-Siskiyou, Oregon	112,928	0	0	19,752	112,928
Bears Ears, Utah	169,289	32,587	26,911	0	201,876
Grand Staircase-Escalante, Utah	1,003,863	0	0	2,478	1,003,863
Jurassic, Utah	850	0	0	0	850
San Juan Islands, Washington	970	0	0	0	970
<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>7,796,799</b>	<b>1,062,635</b>	<b>340,278</b>	<b>271,987</b>	<b>8,859,434</b>

Note: Some figures may have changed from last year due to geographic information system recalculation of acres. The BLM has no jurisdiction over state and private lands within nationally designated areas. Additionally, the total acreage of two national monuments is not reflected in the table since they were restored after September 30, 2021, including Bears Ears National Monument (1,074,908 acres) and Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (1,870,000 acres). The total acreage of BLM national monuments with the restored acres is 9,568,555 acres.

/a/ National Park Service.

/b/ Department of Defense.

/c/ U.S. Forest Service.

/d/ U.S. Forest Service; Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (trust/allottee/reservation).

/e/ Includes California State Parks and Recreation, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and University of California land.

/f/ Private lands include 13,900 acres held in trust for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

Table 5-3a.

**NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE  
CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

Unit Name and State	BLM- Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acres in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steese, Alaska	1,208,624	0	0	0	1,208,624
Gila Box Riparian, Arizona	21,767	0	0	1,720	21,767
Las Cienegas, Arizona	41,972	0	5,307	0	41,972
San Pedro Riparian, Arizona	56,431	0	0	0	56,431
King Range, California	62,562	0	0	3,617	62,562
Dominguez-Escalante, Colorado	210,149	0	0	8,245	210,149
Gunnison Gorge, Colorado	63,201	0	0	1,823	63,201
McInnis Canyons, Colorado	123,460	25	0	814	123,485
Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey, Idaho	483,700	1,600 /a/	41,200	4,800	485,300 /b/
Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails, Nevada	799,485	0	0	17,456	799,485
Red Rock Canyon, Nevada	196,877	0	0	0	196,877
Sloan Canyon, Nevada	48,438	0	0	0	48,438
El Malpais, New Mexico	227,100	0	0	35,000 /c/	227,100
Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave, New Mexico	24,876	0	0	0	24,876
Beaver Dam Wash, Utah	63,478	0	6,492	12,127	63,478
John Wesley Powell, Utah	29,868	0	0	0	29,868
Red Cliffs, Utah	44,859	0	13,728	2,638	44,859
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,706,847</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>66,727</b>	<b>88,240</b>	<b>3,708,472</b>

**Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021–concluded**

Note: The BLM has no jurisdiction over state and private lands within nationally designated areas.

/a/ This acreage reflects military lands within the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area.

/b/ Total does not include 9,300 acres of open waters that also exist within the exterior boundary of the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area.

/c/ In El Malpais, 2,500 acres are identified as “Indian Lands.”

**Table 5-3b. OTHER CONSERVATION UNITS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

Unit Name and State	BLM-Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acres in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area, Oregon	428,440	0	0	68,720	428,440
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon	95	5	0	0	100
Headwaters Forest Reserve, California	7,472	0	0	0	7,472
Piedras Blancas Light Station Outstanding Natural Area, California	20	0	456	0	20
Alabama Hills National Scenic Area, California	18,610	0	0	0	18,610
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area, Florida	86	21	13	0	107
<b>Total</b>	<b>454,723</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>68,720</b>	<b>454,749</b>

Note: The BLM has no jurisdiction over state and private lands within nationally designated areas.

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>Arizona</b>		
Aravaipa Canyon	Gila District	19,410
Arrastra Mountain	Colorado River District	129,800
Aubrey Peak	Colorado River District	15,400
Baboquivari Peak	Gila District	2,040
Beaver Dam Mountains (3,667 acres in Utah)	Arizona Strip District	15,000
Big Horn Mountains	Phoenix District	21,000
Cottonwood Point	Arizona Strip District	6,860
Coyote Mountains	Gila District	5,100
Dos Cabezas Mountains	Gila District	11,700
Eagletail Mountains	Colorado River District	97,880
East Cactus Plain	Colorado River District	14,630
Fishhooks	Gila District	10,500
Gibraltar Mountain	Colorado River District	18,790
Grand Wash Cliffs	Arizona Strip District	37,030
Harcuvar Mountains	Colorado River District	25,050
Harquahala Mountains	Phoenix District	22,880
Hassayampa River Canyon	Phoenix District	12,300
Hells Canyon	Phoenix District	9,951
Hummingbird Springs	Phoenix District	31,200
Kanab Creek	Arizona Strip District	6,700
Mount Logan	Arizona Strip District	14,650
Mount Nutt	Colorado River District	28,080
Mount Tipton	Colorado River District	31,520
Mount Trumbull	Arizona Strip District	7,880
Mount Wilson	Colorado River District	23,900
Muggins Mountain	Colorado River District	7,711
Needle's Eye	Gila District	8,760

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021—continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>Arizona—concluded</b>		
New Water Mountains	Colorado River District	24,600
North Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix District	63,200
North Santa Teresa	Gila District	5,800
Paiute	Arizona Strip District	87,900
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (21,416 acres in Utah)	Arizona Strip District	89,400
Peloncillo Mountains	Gila District	19,440
Rawhide Mountains	Colorado River District	38,470
Redfield Canyon	Gila District	6,600
Sierra Estrella	Phoenix District	14,400
Signal Mountain	Phoenix District	13,350
South Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix District	60,100
Swansea	Colorado River District	16,400
Table Top	Phoenix District	34,400
Tres Alamos	Colorado River District	8,300
Trigo Mountain	Colorado River District	30,300
Upper Burro Creek	Colorado River District	27,440
Wabayuma Peak	Colorado River District	38,944
Warm Springs	Colorado River District	112,400
White Canyon	Gila District	5,800
Woolsey Peak	Phoenix District	64,000
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Arizona (47 areas)</b>		<b>1,396,966</b>
<b>California</b>		
Agua Tibia	California Desert District	539
Argus Range	California Desert District	65,726
Avawatz Mountains	California Desert District	89,500
Beauty Mountain	California Desert District	15,628
Big Maria Mountains	California Desert District	45,384
Bigelow Cholla Garden	California Desert District	14,645
Bighorn Mountain	California Desert District	26,543

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021—continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>California—continued</b>		
Black Mountain	California Desert District	20,548
Bright Star	California Desert District	8,191
Bristol Mountains	California Desert District	71,389
Buzzards Peak	California Desert District	11,840
Cache Creek	Central California District	27,296
Cadiz Dunes	California Desert District	19,935
Carrizo Gorge	California Desert District	14,740
Cedar Roughs	Central California District	6,287
Chemehuevi Mountains	California Desert District	85,864
Chimney Peak	Central California District	13,140
Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	99,548
Cleghorn Lakes	California Desert District	39,167
Clipper Mountain	California Desert District	33,843
Coso Range	California Desert District	49,296
Coyote Mountains	California Desert District	18,631
Darwin Falls	California Desert District	8,189
Dead Mountains	California Desert District	47,158
Domeland	Central California District	39,379
El Paso Mountains	California Desert District	23,679
Elkhorn Ridge	Northern California District	11,001
Fish Creek Mountains	California Desert District	21,390
Funeral Mountains	California Desert District	25,707
Golden Valley	California Desert District	37,786
Granite Mountain	Central California District	31,059
Grass Valley	California Desert District	30,186
Great Falls Basin	California Desert District	7,810
Hollow Hills	California Desert District	22,366
Ibex	California Desert District	28,822
Indian Pass	California Desert District	43,279
Inyo Mountains	California Desert District	125,075



Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021—continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>California—continued</b>		
Ishi	Northern California District	199
Jacumba	California Desert District	31,358
Kelso Dunes	California Desert District	144,915
Kiavah	California Desert District	41,000
King Range	Northern California District	42,695
Kingston Range	California Desert District	252,149
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	28,052
Little Picacho	California Desert District	38,216
Machesna Mountain	Central California District	123
Malpais Mesa	California Desert District	31,906
Manly Peak	California Desert District	12,897
Mecca Hills	California Desert District	26,356
Mesquite	California Desert District	44,804
Milpitas Wash	California Desert District	17,250
Newberry Mountains	California Desert District	26,102
Nopah Range	California Desert District	106,623
North Algodones Dunes	California Desert District	25,895
North Mesquite Mountains	California Desert District	28,955
Old Woman Mountains	California Desert District	165,172
Orocopia Mountains	California Desert District	51,289
Otay Mountain	California Desert District	16,893
Owens Peak	California Desert District	73,868
Pahrump Valley	California Desert District	73,726
Palen/McCoy	California Desert District	236,488
Palo Verde Mountains	California Desert District	39,955
Picacho Peak	California Desert District	8,860
Pinto Mountains	California Desert District	24,348
Piper Mountain	California Desert District	72,192
Piute Mountains	California Desert District	48,080
Resting Spring Range	California Desert District	76,312

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021—continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>California—concluded</b>		
Rice Valley	California Desert District	41,777
Riverside Mountains	California Desert District	24,004
Rocks and Islands	Arcata Field Office	6
Rodman Mountains	California Desert District	34,264
Sacatar Trail	California Desert District	50,451
Saddle Peak Hills	California Desert District	1,530
San Geronio	California Desert District	39,233
Santa Lucia	Central California District	1,807
Santa Rosa	California Desert District	58,878
Sawtooth Mountains	California Desert District	33,772
Sheephole Valley	California Desert District	188,169
Soda Mountains	California Desert District	80,090
South Fork Eel River	Northern California District	12,868
South Nopah Range	California Desert District	17,059
Stateline	California Desert District	6,964
Stepladder Mountains	California Desert District	83,195
Surprise Canyon	California Desert District	24,433
Sylvania Mountains	California Desert District	18,682
Trilobite	California Desert District	37,308
Turtle Mountains	California Desert District	177,309
Ventana	Central California District	719
Whipple Mountains	California Desert District	76,123
White Mountains	Central California District	24,162
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Northern California District	8,433
Yuki	Northern California District	17,196
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in California (92 areas)</b>		<b>4,125,676</b>

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021—continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>Colorado</b>		
Black Ridge Canyons (5,099 acres in Utah)	McInnis Canyons NCA	70,380
Dominguez Canyon	Dominguez-Escalante NCA	66,280
Gunnison Gorge	Uncompahgre Field Office	17,784
Powderhorn	Gunnison Field Office	47,980
Uncompahgre	Gunnison Field Office	3,390
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Colorado (5 areas) /a/</b>		<b>205,814</b>
<b>Idaho</b>		
Big Jacks Creek	Boise District	52,753
Bruneau-Jarbridge Rivers	Boise and Twin Falls District	89,820
Frank Church-River of No Return	Coeur d'Alene District	802
Jim McClure-Jerry Peak	Challis Field Office	23,916
Little Jacks Creek	Boise District	50,930
North Fork Owyhee	Boise District	44,027
Owyhee River	Boise District	266,390
Pole Creek	Boise District	12,556
White Clouds	Idaho Falls District	450
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Idaho (9 areas)</b>		<b>541,644</b>
<b>Montana</b>		
Lee Metcalf-Bear Trap Canyon Unit	Dillon Field Office	6,347
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Montana (1 area)</b>		<b>6,347</b>
<b>Nevada</b>		
Arrow Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	27,502
Becky Peak	Ely District	18,119
Big Rocks	Ely District	12,930
Black Rock Desert	Winnemucca District	314,835
Bristlecone	Ely District	14,095

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021—continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>Nevada—continued</b>		
Calico Mountains	Winnemucca District	64,968
Clover Mountains	Ely District	85,668
Delamar Mountains	Ely District	111,066
East Fork High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca District	52,618
Eldorado	Las Vegas Field Office	5,766
Far South Egans	Ely District	36,299
Fortification Range	Ely District	30,539
Goshute Canyon	Ely District	42,544
Government Peak	Ely District	6,313
High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca District	46,465
High Rock Lake	Winnemucca District	59,107
Highland Ridge	Ely District	68,623
Ireteba Peaks	Las Vegas Field Office	10,332
Jumbo Springs	Las Vegas Field Office	4,760
La Madre Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	27,896
Lime Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	23,710
Little High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca District	48,355
Meadow Valley Range	Ely District	123,508
Mormon Mountains	Ely District	157,716
Mount Charleston	Las Vegas Field Office	2,178
Mount Grafton	Ely District	78,754
Mount Irish	Ely District	28,274
Mount Moriah	Ely District	8,708
Muddy Mountains	Las Vegas Field Office	44,633
North Black Rock Range	Winnemucca District	30,648
North Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca District	23,439
North McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	14,779
Pahute Peak	Winnemucca District	56,890
Parsnip Peak	Ely District	43,512
Pine Forest Range	Winnemucca District	24,015

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021—continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>Nevada—concluded</b>		
Rainbow Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	20,184
South Egan Range	Ely District	67,214
South Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca District	54,536
South McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	43,996
South Pahroc Range	Ely District	25,671
Spirit Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	553
Tunnel Spring	Ely District	5,341
Wee Thump Joshua Tree	Las Vegas Field Office	6,489
Weepah Spring	Ely District	51,305
White Rock Range	Ely District	24,249
Worthington Mountains	Ely District	30,594
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Nevada (46 areas)</b>		<b>2,079,696</b>
<b>New Mexico</b>		
Aden Lava Flow	Las Cruces District Office	27,673
Ah-Shi-Sle-Pah	Farmington Field Office	7,242
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	43,420
Broad Canyon	Las Cruces District Office	13,902
Cebolla	Rio Puerco Field Office	61,600
Cerro del Yuta	Taos Field Office	13,420
Cinder Cone	Las Cruces District Office	16,935
East Potrillo Mountains	Las Cruces District Office	12,155
Mount Riley	Las Cruces District Office	8,382
Ojito	Rio Puerco Field Office	11,656
Organ Mountains	Las Cruces District Office	19,916
Potrillo Mountains	Las Cruces District Office	105,085
Río San Antonio	Taos Field Office	8,120
Robledo Mountains	Las Cruces District Office	16,776
Sabinoso	Taos Field Office	29,242
Sierra de las Uvas	Las Cruces District Office	11,114
West Malpais	Rio Puerco Field Office	39,540

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021—continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
<b>New Mexico—concluded</b>		
Whitethorn	Las Cruces District Office	9,616
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico (18 areas)</b>		<b>455,794</b>
<b>Oregon</b>		
Devil’s Staircase	Coos Bay District	7,107
Hells Canyon	Vale District	946
Lower White River	Prineville District	1,124
Oregon Badlands	Prineville District	29,182
Soda Mountain	Cascade-Siskiyou NM	24,707
Spring Basin	Prineville District	6,404
Steens Mountain	Burns District	170,202
Table Rock	Medford District	5,784
Wild Rogue	Medford District	8,604
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Oregon (9 areas)</b>		<b>254,060</b>
<b>Utah</b>		
Beartrap Canyon	St. George Field Office	40
Beaver Dam Mountains (15,000 acres in Arizona)	Cedar City Field Office	3,667
Big Wild Horse Mesa	Price Field Office	18,192
Blackridge	St. George Field Office	13,107
Black Ridge Canyons (70,380 acres in Colorado)	Moab Field Office	5,099
Canaan Mountain	St. George Field Office	44,447
Cedar Mountains	Salt Lake Field Office	99,428
Cold Wash	Price Field Office	11,001
Cottonwood Canyon	St. George Field Office	11,667
Cougar Canyon	St. George Field Office	10,648
Deep Creek	St. George Field Office	3,291
Deep Creek North	St. George Field Office	4,478
Desolation Canyon	Price Field Office	142,996
Devil’s Canyon	Price Field Office	8,675

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021—continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>Utah—concluded</b>		
Doc's Pass	St. George Field Office	18,216
Eagle Canyon	Price Field Office	13,832
Goose Creek	St. George Field Office	93
Horse Valley	Price Field Office	12,201
Labyrinth Canyon	Price Field Office	54,643
LaVerkin Creek	St. George Field Office	453
Little Ocean Draw	Price Field Office	20,660
Little Wild Horse Canyon	Price Field Office	5,479
Lower Last Chance	Price Field Office	19,339
Mexican Mountain	Price Field Office	76,413
Middle Wild Horse Mesa	Price Field Office	16,343
Muddy Creek	Price Field Office	98,023
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (89,400 acres in Arizona)	Kanab Field Office	21,416
Red Butte	St. George Field Office	1,535
Red Mountain	St. George Field Office	18,689
Red's Canyon	Price Field Office	17,325
San Rafael Reef	Price Field Office	60,442
Sid's Mountain	Price Field Office	49,130
Slaughter Creek	St. George Field Office	4,047
Taylor Creek	St. George Field Office	35
Turtle Canyon	Price Field Office	29,029
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah (35 areas)</b>		<b>914,079</b>
<b>Washington</b>		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District	7,140
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington (1 area)</b>		<b>7,140</b>
<b>TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES</b> <b>(260 designated areas) /b/</b>		<b>9,987,216</b>

**Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021–concluded**

Note: Some figures may have changed from last year due to geographic information system recalculation of acres.

/a/ The Tabeguache Area in Colorado is, by act of Congress, to be managed as wilderness but is not shown here because it has not been officially designated as wilderness.

/b/ The total number of designated areas does not double count the three units that are located in multiple states (Arizona, Colorado, and Utah).



Table 5-5.

**WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

<b>State</b>	<b>Number of Wilderness Study Areas</b>	<b>Federal Acres</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Alaska	1	260,000
Arizona	2	63,930
California	59	503,539
Colorado	53	546,969
Idaho	40	544,619
Montana	35	435,084
Nevada	60	2,516,855
New Mexico	48	725,006
Oregon	87	2,645,103
Utah	77	2,795,574
Washington	1	5,554
Wyoming	42	574,401
<b>Total</b>	<b>491 /a/</b>	<b>11,616,634</b>

/a/ Fourteen wilderness study areas are in more than one state and are counted only once in this total.

Table 5-6.

## BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

River	Public Law Number	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Miles
<b>Alaska</b>							
Beaver Creek	Public Law 96-487	12/2/1980	71,040	111.0	0.0	0.0	111.0
Birch Creek	Public Law 96-487	12/2/1980	80,640	126.0	0.0	0.0	126.0
Delta	Public Law 96-487	12/2/1980	39,680	20.0	24.0	18.0	62.0
Fortymile	Public Law 96-487	12/2/1980	250,880	179.0	203.0	10.0	392.0
Gulkana	Public Law 96-487	12/2/1980	115,840	181.0	0.0	0.0	181.0
Unalakleet	Public Law 96-487	12/2/1980	51,200	80.0	0.0	0.0	80.0
<b>State Totals (6)</b>			<b>609,280</b>	<b>697.0</b>	<b>227.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>952.0</b>
<b>California</b>							
Amargosa	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	8,608	7.9	12.7	6.3	26.9
Cottonwood Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	1,312	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.1
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior	1/19/1981	480	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5
Merced	Public Law 100-149; Public Law 102-432	11/2/1987; 10/23/1992	3,840	3.0	0.0	9.0	12.0
Middle Fork and South Fork (Eel)	Secretary of the Interior	1/19/1981	10,240	21.0	4.5	6.5	32.0
North Fork American	Public Law 95-625	11/10/1978	3,840	12.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
Surprise Canyon Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	1,248	2.1	0.0	1.8	3.9
Trinity	Secretary of the Interior	1/19/1981	5,495	0.0	0.0	17.0	17.0
Tuolumne	Public Law 98-425	9/28/1984	960	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Whitewater	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	2,560	6.3	0.0	1.7	8.0
<b>State Totals (10)</b>			<b>38,583</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>120.4</b>
<b>Idaho</b>							
Battle Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	7,776	24.3	0.0	0.0	24.3
Big Jacks Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	10,688	33.4	0.0	0.0	33.4
Bruneau	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	12,640	39.0	0.0	0.5	39.5
Cottonwood Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	832	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6
Deep Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	4,384	13.7	0.0	0.0	13.7

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021  
–continued**

<b>River</b>	<b>Public Law Number</b>	<b>Date Designated</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>	<b>Wild Miles</b>	<b>Scenic Miles</b>	<b>Recreational Miles</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>
<b>Idaho—concluded</b>							
Dickshooter Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	3,040	9.5	0.0	0.0	9.5
Duncan Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	288	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Jarbidge	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	9,024	28.2	0.0	0.0	28.2
Little Jacks Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	3,968	12.4	0.0	0.0	12.4
North Fork Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	5,984	14.7	0.0	4.0	18.7
Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	20,992	65.6	0.0	0.0	65.6
Red Canyon	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	1,568	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9
Sheep Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	8,256	25.8	0.0	0.0	25.8
South Fork Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	10,048	31.0	0.0	0.4	31.4
West Fork Bruneau	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	128	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Wickahoney Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	480	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
<b>State Totals (16)</b>			<b>100,096</b>	<b>307.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>312.8</b>
<b>Montana</b>							
Upper Missouri	Public Law 94-986	10/12/1976	89,300	64.0	26.0	59.0	149.0
<b>State Totals (1)</b>			<b>89,300</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>149.0</b>
<b>New Mexico</b>							
Rio Chama	Public Law 100-633	11/7/1988	2,435	8.4	0.0	0.0	8.4
Rio Grande	Public Law 90-542; Public Law 103-242	10/2/1968; 5/4/1994	20,416	49.3	12.0	2.5	63.8
<b>State Totals (2)</b>			<b>22,851</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>72.2</b>
<b>Oregon</b>							
Clackamas	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	160	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Crooked (Middle and Lower)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	5,696	0.0	0.0	17.8	17.8
Deschutes (Middle and Lower)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	38,400	0.0	20.0	100.0	120.0
Donner und Blitzen	Public Law 100-557; Public Law 106-399	10/28/1988; 10/30/2000	25,120	87.5	0.0	0.0	87.5

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021  
-continued**

<b>River</b>	<b>Public Law Number</b>	<b>Date Designated</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>	<b>Wild Miles</b>	<b>Scenic Miles</b>	<b>Recreational Miles</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>
<b>Oregon-continued</b>							
Elk Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	4,672	0.0	7.3	0.0	7.3
Elkhorn Creek	Public Law 104-333	11/12/1996	960	2.4	0.6	0.0	3.0
Fish Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	32	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Grande Ronde	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	7,968	9.0	0.0	15.9	24.9
Jenny Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	5,632	0.0	17.6	0.0	17.6
John Day (Main Stem)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	47,200	0.0	0.0	147.5	147.5
John Day (South Fork)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	15,040	0.0	0.0	47.0	47.0
Kiger Creek	Public Law 106-399	10/30/2000	1,360	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.3
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior	9/22/1994	3,520	0.0	11.0	0.0	11.0
Lobster Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	1,600	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0
Molalla	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	6,816	0.0	0.0	21.3	21.3
Nestucca	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	4,960	0.0	0.0	15.5	15.5
North Fork Crooked	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	4,042	11.9	0.6	4.6	17.1
North Fork Owyhee	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	3,072	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.6
North Fork Silver Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	1,920	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.0
North Umpqua	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	2,688	0.0	0.0	8.4	8.4
Owyhee	Public Law 98-494	10/19/1984	38,400	120.0	0.0	0.0	120.0
Powder	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	3,744	0.0	11.7	0.0	11.7
Quartzville Creek	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	3,104	0.0	0.0	9.7	9.7
Rogue	Public Law 90-542; Public Law 116-9	10/2/1968; 3/12/2019	53,120	112.0	25.7	28.3	166.0
Salmon	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	2,560	0.0	4.8	3.2	8.0
Sandy	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	4,000	0.0	3.8	8.7	12.5
South Fork Clackamas	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	192	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Spring Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	352	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1
Wallowa	Secretary of the Interior	7/23/1996	3,200	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0
Walker Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	928	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9
Wasson Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	1,472	4.6	0.0	0.0	4.6

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021  
–concluded**

<b>River</b>	<b>Public Law Number</b>	<b>Date Designated</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>	<b>Wild Miles</b>	<b>Scenic Miles</b>	<b>Recreational Miles</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>
<b>Oregon–concluded</b>							
West Little Owyhee	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	18,432	57.6	0.0	0.0	57.6
White	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	7,904	0.0	17.8	6.9	24.7
Wildhorse Creek	Public Law 106-399	10/30/2000	3,072	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.6
<b>State Totals (34)</b>			<b>321,338</b>	<b>429.1</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>459.3</b>	<b>1,010.4</b>
<b>Utah</b>							
Beartrap Canyon	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	32	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deep Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	1,568	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9
Goose Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	128	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Green	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	20,160	5.3	49.2	8.5	63.0
Kolob Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	640	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
LaVerkin Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	2,432	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.6
Middle Fork Taylor Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	32	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
North Fork Virgin	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	166	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Oak Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	320	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Shunes Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	256	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Smith Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	416	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Willis Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	96	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
<b>State Totals (12)</b>			<b>26,246</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>82.0</b>
<b>BLM Totals (81)</b>			<b>1,207,694</b>	<b>1,635.2</b>	<b>453.5</b>	<b>610.1</b>	<b>2,698.8</b>

Note: There may be minor mileage and acreage changes from year to year resulting from improved measurement and mapping techniques or arising from final or updated comprehensive or resource management plans. In addition, private and state lands within designated river corridors or areas are excluded when making mileage and acreage calculations.

Table 5-7.

**NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

National Trail Name	Date Designated	State(s)	Total BLM Miles /a/
<b>SCENIC TRAILS</b>			
Pacific Crest	10/2/1968	California, Oregon	233
Continental Divide	11/10/1978	Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming	389
Potomac Heritage	3/28/1983	Maryland, Virginia	3
Arizona	3/30/2009	Arizona	46
Pacific Northwest	3/30/2009	Washington	12
<b>Subtotal—Scenic Trails (5)</b>			<b>683</b>
<b>HISTORIC TRAILS</b>			
Oregon	11/10/1978	Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming	848
Mormon Pioneer	11/10/1978	Wyoming	498
Lewis and Clark	11/10/1978	Idaho, Montana, North Dakota	371
Iditarod /b/	11/10/1978	Alaska	149
Nez Perce	10/6/1986	Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	70
Juan Bautista de Anza California	8/15/1990 8/3/1992	Arizona, California California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming	103 1,493
Pony Express	8/3/1992	Nevada, Utah, Wyoming	596
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro /b/	10/13/2000	New Mexico	60
Old Spanish /b/	12/4/2002	Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah	887
Captain John Smith Chesapeake	12/19/2006	Maryland	2
Star-Spangled Banner	5/8/2008	Maryland	2
Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route	3/30/2009	Virginia	1
<b>Subtotal—Historic Trails (13)</b>			<b>5,080</b>
<b>Total—Trails (18)</b>			<b>5,763 /c/</b>

**Table 5-7.**

**NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021—concluded**

- /a/ This table is based on total field-estimated mileage for the congressionally designated routes crossing BLM public lands and/or the best available field data for the actual trail locations. The trail mileage accuracy varies by BLM field office, depending on the amount of national trail inventory completed and the unique physical nature of national historic trails.
- /b/ The Department of the Interior delegated national trail administration responsibilities to the BLM for the associated trails. These responsibilities are shared with the National Park Service for the Old Spanish National Historic Trail and the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail.
- /c/ The total BLM mileage is based on the congressionally designated routes.

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021**

**Federal Land and Minerals Patented or Deeded Out through Exchange**

State	Number of Patents or Deeds Issued	Number of Acres Patented or Deeded Out	Approved Appraised Value	Cash Equalization Payment Received by the BLM /a/
<b>FLPMA /b/</b>				
Idaho	14	32,473	\$6,516,000	\$40,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>32,473</b>	<b>\$6,516,000</b>	<b>\$40,000</b>
<b>Act of Congress</b>				
Alaska	3	14,556	\$0	\$0
Arkansas	1	7	0	0
Nevada	1	23,035	0	0
Oregon	1	4,224	872,600	217,200
Utah	12	89,627	29,590,000	29,185
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>131,449</b>	<b>\$30,462,600</b>	<b>\$246,385</b>
<b>FLPMA (Minerals Only) /b/</b>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</b>				
Utah	1	71	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>163,993</b>	<b>\$36,978,600</b>	<b>\$286,385</b>

Note: The lands in this table are federal lands administered by the BLM that are patented or deeded out pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701), and various acts of Congress. Public lands are patented by the United States, whereas acquired lands are deeded.

/a/ Cash payments received by the United States are to equalize the value of the federal lands and the nonfederal lands involved in the exchange.

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA and various acts of Congress.



**Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021**

**Non-Federal Land and Minerals Acquired through Exchange**

<b>State</b>	<b>Number of Deeds Received</b>	<b>Number of Acres Acquired</b>	<b>Approved Appraised Value</b>	<b>Cash Equalization Payment Made by BLM /a/</b>
<b>FLPMA /b/</b>				
Idaho	5	25,838	\$6,513,000	\$18,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25,838</b>	<b>\$6,513,000</b>	<b>\$18,000</b>
<b>Act of Congress</b>				
Alaska	3	14,556	\$0	\$0
Oregon	1	4,542	655,400	0
Utah	33	83,958	29,375,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>103,056</b>	<b>\$30,030,400</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>FLPMA (Minerals Only) /b/</b>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</b>				
Utah	13	13,439	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13,439</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>142,333</b>	<b>\$36,543,400</b>	<b>\$18,000</b>

Note: Lands acquired by the BLM pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701), and various acts of Congress.

/a/ Cash payments made by the United States are to equalize the value of the federal lands and the nonfederal lands involved in the exchange.

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA.

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021**

**Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation**

**Interest Acquired**

State	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Purchase</b>						
<b>LWCF /a/</b>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	12	918,250	1,861	0	0	0
Colorado	2	1,215,000	201	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	3	2,264,000	1,289	0	0	0
Montana	1	868,000	1,120	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	112,000	236	0	0	0
Wyoming	1	1,024,000	1,829	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>\$6,401,250</b>	<b>6,536</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Non-LWCF /b/</b>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	1	0	2
California	3	211,500	504	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon /c/	0	0	0	1	0	4
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	538	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$211,500</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>6</b>

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021—continued**

**Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation**

**Interest Acquired**

State	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Purchase—continued</b>						
SNPLMA /d/						
None	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Purchases</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>\$6,612,750</b>	<b>7,578</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>6</b>
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Donation</b>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	104,000	160	2	0	481
Montana	1	215,000	28	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	0	538	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Donations</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$319,000</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>481</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>\$6,931,750</b>	<b>8,305</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>487</b>

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

- /a/ Funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897).
- /b/ Funding from various sources, including highway and fire mitigations, habitat compensation, and western Oregon receipts (timber sale access).
- /c/ Oregon non-LWCF fee acquisition was a legislated land exchange, and no funds were expended for the purchase of lands.
- /d/ Funding from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.

Table 5-9.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT  
ACT SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/	New Projects Approved in FY 2021	Projects Completed in FY 2021 /b/	Budget Authority Approved in FY 2021
Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions	0	0	\$0
Capital Improvements	0	2	0
Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan	0	1	0
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	0	2	0
Conservation Initiatives	0	4	0
Lake Tahoe Restoration Act Projects /c/	0	2	0
Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Project	0	5	0
Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Wildfire Prevention	0	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Special Account Reserve			\$0
<b>Grand Total Approved</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Note: The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The act provides for the disposal of public land within a specific area in the Las Vegas Valley and creates a special account into which 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales is deposited. Of the remaining 15 percent, 5 percent goes to the State of Nevada general education program, and 10 percent goes to the Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission infrastructure. The special account is not allocated as part of the federal budget process, so any revenue in the account remains available until expended. Special account revenue finances public projects in several categories described in footnote /a/.

**Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

/a/ Allowable expenditures under the SNPLMA special account include the following:

- Acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, with priority given to lands in Clark County.
- Capital improvements at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Desert National Wildlife Refuge, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, Great Basin National Park, and other areas administered by the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area.
- Development and implementation of the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan in Clark County.
- Development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and in portions of Carson City, Nevada, pursuant to a cooperative agreement with a unit of local or regional government.
- Conservation initiatives on federal land in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and portions of Carson City, Nevada, administered by the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture.
- Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106-506) projects.
- Hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire prevention within the Lake Tahoe Basin and the Nevada portions of the Carson Range and the Spring Mountains.
- Projects with the Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Project, including, but not limited to, fire management, fuels, forests, woodlands, rangelands, aspen and riparian communities, wildlife habitat, soils, and watersheds, on federal lands in White Pine County and/or Lincoln County, Nevada.
- Reimbursement of costs incurred by the BLM for implementation of the act and to clear debris from and protect land within the disposal boundary and land reserved for affordable housing.

/b/ All projects completed in FY 2021 received approval and budget authority in Rounds 5 through 17. A round is a cycle or period of time for consideration and approval of projects. Terminated projects are not included in the completed project counts.

/c/ Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects were funded in Rounds 5 through 12, during which time the \$300 million authorized to be appropriated for projects at Lake Tahoe over 10 years was approved by the Secretary of the Interior and allocated for that purpose. Therefore, no additional funds are being allocated to Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects.

**Table 5-10a. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT  
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

**Land Disposal (1999–2021) /a/**

	1999–2020		1999–2021	
	Total	Average/Year	2021	Total
Acres Disposed	31,847 /b/	1,517	69	31,916
Number of Parcels Disposed	888	42	10	898
Gross Disposal Revenue /c/	\$3,835,363,051 /d/	\$182,636,336	\$109,110,131	\$3,944,473,182

**Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (1999–2021) /e/**

	1999–2020	2021	Total
Acres Acquired	71,640	0	71,640

Note: The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The act provides for the orderly disposal of certain federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, in the Las Vegas Valley within a disposal boundary established by Congress. Revenues from SNPLMA are used for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada, with a priority for lands in Clark County, and for other purposes established by the legislation. Land has been acquired in several Nevada counties using funds in the SNPLMA special account.

/a/ Land disposal includes auctions (oral, Internet, sealed bid, and modified competitive), direct sales, sales for recreational or public purposes, affordable housing sales, and exchanges.

The Santini-Burton boundary and the cooperative management area (CMA) boundary (land conveyed to Clark County through SNPLMA legislation) are both wholly within the SNPLMA disposal boundary. When Santini-Burton parcels outside the CMA boundary (but within the SNPLMA disposal boundary) are sold, the acres are included in total acres disposed, but the revenue from sale of those Santini-Burton parcels goes to the United States Treasury for distribution as specified in the Santini-Burton Act.

/b/ Includes the acres disposed through conveyance to Clark County for the CMA and to the city of Henderson for the limited transition area (LTA). This also includes 207 acres conveyed to the cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas for their job creation zones.

**Table 5-10a. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT  
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021  
-concluded**

- /c/ Reported gross revenue reflects revenue from all disposal methods, including that from recreational and public purposes sales, revenue from conveyances of CMA lands by Clark County, revenue from conveyances of LTA lands by the city of Henderson, forfeited land sale bid deposits, and nominal proceeds from conveyances of “unknown” mineral rights in the early years of SNPLMA.
- Reported gross revenue may reflect deposit amounts only (typically 20 percent of purchase price) for land sales held 6 months or less before the end of the fiscal year, in which case the balance of the purchase price will not be due, and thus not reported as revenue, until the next fiscal year. If any sale defaults, the number of acres/parcels disposed will be adjusted in the next fiscal year.
- /d/ The Gross Disposal Revenue figure was updated to be consistent with the report on budget execution and budgetary resources (Standard Form 133) and to account for a forfeiture in 2020 that was inadvertently excluded in FY 2020 data.
- /e/ “Lands acquired” reflects total acres of environmentally sensitive land acquired (both fee and conservation easement) using SNPLMA funds by all SNPLMA-eligible federal land management agencies.



**Table 5-10b.**

**LINCOLN COUNTY LAND ACT AND LINCOLN COUNTY CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT ACT LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

**Land Disposal (2001–2021) /a/**

	2001–2020		2001–2021	
	Total	Average/Sale	2021	Total
Acres Disposed	13,762.28 /b/	2,293.71 /c/	80	13,842.28
Number of Parcels Disposed	16	2.7	2	18
Gross Disposal Revenue /d/	\$47,867,829 /e/	\$7,977,972	\$13,500	\$47,881,329

**Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (2001–2021) /f/**

	2001–2020	2021	Total
Acres Acquired	1,583	0	1,583

Note: The Lincoln County Land Act (LCLA) (Public Law 106–298) became law in October 2000. The act provides for the orderly disposal of 13,500 acres of federal lands in Lincoln County, Nevada. Revenues from the LCLA are used for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada, with a priority for lands in Lincoln County, and for other purposes established by the legislation. Land has been acquired in several Nevada counties using funds in the LCLA special account.

The Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act (LCCRDA) (Public Law 108–424) became law in November 2004. The act provides for the orderly disposal of 90,000 acres of federal lands in Lincoln County, Nevada. Additionally, the LCCRDA provided for the disposal of a utility corridor in Lincoln and Clark Counties. Revenues from LCCRDA are used for the purposes established by the legislation.

/a/ Land disposal includes auctions (oral, Internet, sealed bid, and modified competitive) and direct sales.

/b/ This total reflects sales that occurred in 2001, 2005, 2013, 2014, 2017, and 2018.

/c/ This average represents six land sales that occurred in 2001, 2005, 2013, 2014, 2017, and 2018. Data for 2021 are reported in the next column.

**Table 5-10b. LINCOLN COUNTY LAND ACT AND LINCOLN COUNTY CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT ACT LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2021 –concluded**

- /d/ Reported gross revenue reflects revenue from all disposal methods. However, it should be noted that the data reported in prior fiscal years did not include the 15 percent payments made to the State of Nevada’s General Education fund (5 percent) and Lincoln County (10 percent) as directed under LCLA and LCCRDA in the “gross” figures. In addition, the FY 2021 total was adjusted to remove right-of-way revenue reported in prior fiscal years that should not have been included in this section.
- Reported gross revenue may reflect deposit amounts only (typically 20 percent of purchase price) for land sales held 6 months or less before the end of the fiscal year, in which case the balance of the purchase price will not be due, and thus not reported as revenue, until the next fiscal year. If any sale defaults, the number of acres/parcels disposed will be adjusted in the next fiscal year.
- /e/ Total revenue includes the sale of high-value parcels that occurred in the southern part of Lincoln County, near Mesquite, Nevada, in 2001 and 2005. Additional sales are not anticipated to occur in this part of Lincoln County. Based on current sales figures, the average price per acre for future sales is anticipated to be between \$300 and \$1,500 per acre.
- /f/ “Lands acquired” reflects total acres of environmentally sensitive land acquired (both fee and conservation easement) using LCLA funds by all LCLA-eligible federal land management agencies.

**Table 5-11.        RESERVED**

This table number is reserved for use in a future edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

**Table 5-12. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO POPULATIONS IN HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS AS OF MARCH 1, 2021**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Number of HMAs /a/</b>	<b>BLM HMA Acres</b>	<b>Horses</b>	<b>Burros</b>	<b>Total Animals /b/</b>
Arizona	7	1,498,207	539	6,622	7,161
California	21	2,053,082	7,312	3,257	10,569
Colorado	4	365,988	2,412	0	2,412
Idaho	6	383,894	639	0	639
Montana	1	27,094	180	0	180
Nevada	83	14,032,947	42,994	4,087	47,081
New Mexico	2	24,506	237	0	237
Oregon	18	2,733,577	6,009	39	6,048
Utah	19	2,154,458	3,672	449	4,121
Wyoming	16	3,644,013	7,741	0	7,741
<b>Total</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>26,917,766</b>	<b>71,735</b>	<b>14,454</b>	<b>86,189</b>

Note: Wild horse and burro populations on the range typically increase on average 20 percent per year based on the annual foaling rates.

/a/ HMAs are BLM-managed lands where wild horses and burros are managed in conjunction with other resources.

/b/ The best estimate for total population size on March 1, 2021, is 86,189 wild horses and burros. The 90% confidence interval based on typical aerial survey-based uncertainty levels is between 74,346 and 99,916—but totals close to the best estimate are the most likely.

Table 5-13a.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO ADOPTIONS  
BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Administrative State	Animals Adopted			Animals Adopted		
	FY 1971 to FY 2020 /a/			FY 2021		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	4,725	4,062	8,787	277	70	347
California	20,957	8,035	28,992	280	238	518
Colorado	8,705	1,201	9,906	183	81	264
Eastern States	68,114	15,948	84,062	2,341	247	2,588
Idaho	5,550	615	6,165	197	146	343
Montana	10,725	1,584	12,309	93	34	127
Nevada	15,189	1,168	16,357	57	28	85
New Mexico	26,134	4,841	30,975	1,330	590	1,920
Oregon	16,170	1,605	17,775	321	73	394
Utah	7,705	991	8,696	228	107	335
Wyoming	22,262	2,112	24,374	374	57	431
National Program Office	9,481	335	9,816	17	0	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>215,717</b>	<b>42,497</b>	<b>258,214</b>	<b>5,698</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>7,369</b>

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Historical adoption numbers have been adjusted to account for animals that have been returned or re-adopted.

**Table 5-13b. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO REMOVALS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Administrative State	Animals Removed /a/			Animals Removed /b/		
	FY 1971 to FY 2020			FY 2021		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	313	14,028	14,341	1	1,373	1,374
California	18,104	10,719	28,823	365	325	690
Colorado	4,603	0	4,603	1,121	0	1,121
Idaho	3,881	0	3,881	215	0	215
Montana	497	3	500	0	0	0
Nevada	146,837	9,953	156,790	4,744	220	4,964
New Mexico	709	11	720	0	0	0
Oregon	19,733	64	19,797	2,482	0	2,482
Utah	17,455	487	17,942	1,031	0	1,031
Wyoming	41,138	3	41,141	1,789	0	1,789
<b>Total</b>	<b>253,270</b>	<b>35,268</b>	<b>288,538</b>	<b>11,748</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>13,666</b>

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Historical removal numbers from U.S. Forest Service land are incorporated in BLM administrative state totals.

/b/ Removal numbers for FY 2021 include 57 animals removed from U.S. Forest Service land: 37 in California, 17 in Nevada, and 3 in Oregon.

Table 5-13c.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO SALES  
BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Administrative State	Animals Sold			Animals Sold		
	FY 2005 to FY 2020			FY 2021		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	387	361	748	105	474	579
California	976	567	1,543	139	34	173
Colorado	1,278	33	1,311	39	1	40
Eastern States	2,425	251	2,676	339	27	366
Idaho	64	8	72	4	0	4
Montana	172	21	193	5	0	5
Nevada	936	168	1,104	0	0	0
New Mexico	1,040	140	1,180	30	1	31
Oregon	190	3	193	6	0	6
Utah	395	174	569	41	0	41
Wyoming	568	70	638	9	5	14
National Program Office	1,315	0	1,315	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,746</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>11,542</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>1,259</b>

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

Table 5-13d.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO  
TRANSFERS, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Transferee	Animals Transferred /a/			Animals Transferred /a/		
	FY 2018 to FY 2020 /b/			FY 2021		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
U.S. Air Force	0	0	0	1	0	1
U.S. Army	2	0	2	0	0	0
U.S. Border Patrol	18	0	18	8	0	8
U.S. Forest Service	4	0	4	0	0	0
U.S. Marine Corps	6	1	7	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Congress authorized the BLM to transfer excess wild horses and burros to federal, state, and local government agencies for use as work animals in Division G, Title I, Section 116 (Humane Transfer of Excess Animals) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017. This authorization must be approved annually through congressional appropriation.

/b/ Due to reporting delays in FY 2020, 16 additional transfers occurred that were not reported in FY 2020.



**Table 5-14. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Acres Inventoried</b>	<b>Properties Recorded</b>	<b>Number of Study/Management Permits Issued or in Effect /a/</b>
Alaska	4,372	56	8
Arizona	18,965	371	4
California	37,686	1,162	92
Colorado	37,392	1,846	92
Eastern States	8	1	0
Idaho	51,884	453	23
Montana	58,438	244	45
Nevada	141,006	1,732	98
New Mexico	37,474	431	132
Oregon	32,013	335	42
Utah	126,403	1,709	105
Wyoming	46,608	363	72
<b>Total for FY 2021</b>	<b>592,249</b>	<b>8,703</b>	<b>713</b>
<b>TOTAL TO DATE</b>	<b>28,137,084</b>	<b>426,539</b>	

/a/ Does not include collecting of paleontological resources. Permits are generally issued for 1- to 3-year periods, so the total to date is not shown.

Table 5-15.

**AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN  
(ACECs) AND RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS (RNAs) AS  
OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Acres</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Alaska	43	7,432,181
Arizona	63	930,340
California	233	6,491,468
Colorado	92	645,665
Eastern States	1	54
Idaho	112	547,828
Montana	61	457,214
Nevada	57	1,407,539
New Mexico	152	1,052,932
Oregon/Washington	227	916,756
Utah	84	673,562
Wyoming	47	721,001
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>21,276,540</b>

**Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF NON-NLCS DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

<b>Special Management Area</b>	<b>Designation Type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	Congressional	1	37,579	
National Natural Landmarks	Administrative	41	391,317	
National Recreation Trails	Administrative	38		583 /a/
National Back Country Byways	Administrative	60		3,352 /b/
Globally Important Bird Areas	Administrative	34	7,625,030 /c/	
Significant Caves	Administrative	1,091		

Note: As of the 2018 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, data regarding herd management areas is now reported in Table 5-12, and data regarding areas of critical environmental concern and research natural areas is reported only in Table 5-15.

/a/ While the number of national recreation trails increased by one for 2021, the total number of miles is less than reported for FY 2020 because of a correction made to recorded data.

/b/ The total miles include those byways administratively designated under the BLM’s Back Country Byway Program. In addition, the BLM is involved in the cooperative management of an additional 60 byways, totaling 5,169 miles on public lands, that have been recognized by state or national designations. Collectively, these two categories make up the BLM’s byway program.

/c/ The total acres for globally important bird areas are also contained within the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area and the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area. The total shown does not include 15 BLM-managed important bird areas with unreported acres.

Source: Information concerning significant caves comes from the BLM Recreation Management Information System (RMIS).



## PART 6

### PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND RESOURCE PROTECTION

The stewardship role of the BLM, which includes preserving and protecting natural and cultural resources, also extends to protecting public health, safety, and property. The BLM is responsible for reducing health and safety risks to employees and the public; maintaining facilities and infrastructure; and protecting public lands from illegal dumping of wastes, theft and destruction of federal property, misuse of resources, and wildland fires.

Table 6-1a summarizes the number of wildfires and acres burned on federally managed lands and those that affected BLM-administered lands. In 2021, wildfires involving all agency jurisdictions in states with BLM-managed public lands burned 6,155,124 acres. Of the total acres burned, 4,016,725 acres were naturally caused, and 2,138,399 acres were human caused. California had the most wildfire activity in 2021, with 2,233,666 acres burned by wildfires involving 28,230 acres of BLM-managed lands. Oregon was the second most impacted state, with 828,778 acres burned by wildfires involving 24,325 acres of BLM-managed lands. Alaska had the highest amount of BLM-managed lands burn for a total of 70,583 acres. A total of 330,165 acres of BLM-managed lands burned in 2021.

Table 6-1c summarizes the acres of fuels management completed by the BLM. In FY 2021, the BLM fuels management program completed 870,026 acres of active fuels management to protect communities and natural resources from wildfires.

Table 6-2 identifies the major types of capital improvements that support the management, use, and enjoyment of the public lands for commercial, recreational, and other purposes. The trend has been for the BLM's inventory of fixed capital assets (buildings, roads, recreation sites, etc.) to increase over time. However, as the BLM continues to implement its Asset Management Plan, assets that are no longer critical to the mission or assets in poor condition that are no longer cost effective to maintain are identified for disposal. The Asset Management Plan provides the framework for the BLM to streamline its portfolio of assets and optimize the maintenance of those assets that contribute most significantly to the BLM's mission and strategic goals.

Table 6-3 summarizes the releases of hazardous substances and other pollutants and contaminants discovered on public lands. Historically, approximately 60 percent of all hazardous waste sites on public lands result from commercial uses. Landfills, mines and mill sites, airstrips, and oil and gas sites account for almost half of these commercial activities. In addition, the other 40 percent of hazardous waste is caused by illegal activities, such as dumping of agricultural and industrial wastes, wire burning, shooting areas, and illicit drug production. In recent years, about 90 percent of the hazardous substance releases found on public lands have resulted from illegal dumping incidents involving debris or drums of biomedical, chemical, and petroleum wastes and pesticides, paints, batteries, asbestos, and illicit drug lab wastes. The remaining 10 percent of the hazardous substance releases have come from fuel spills, mining wastes, and military accidents.

**Table 6-1a. WILDFIRES THAT BURNED FEDERALLY MANAGED LANDS IN 2021**

**Summary across All Jurisdictions /a/**

<b>State</b>	<b>Human-Caused Wildfires</b>		<b>Naturally Caused Wildfires</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>Total BLM Acres Burned /b/</b>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	262	9,894	122	243,463	384	253,357	70,583
Arizona	1,267	337,276	506	187,153	1,773	524,429	54,908
California	8,698	1,065,889	582	1,167,777	9,280	2,233,666	28,230
Colorado	339	21,161	678	27,034	1,017	48,195	16,610
Idaho	723	32,237	609	407,363	1,332	439,600	42,389
Montana	1,864	180,495	709	567,183	2,573	747,678	43,827
Nevada	337	29,988	228	93,439	565	123,427	10,652
New Mexico	405	12,446	267	111,347	672	123,793	136
Oregon	1,435	177,400	767	651,378	2,202	828,778	24,325
South Dakota	713	41,216	155	2,404	868	43,620	73
Utah	558	23,317	527	37,546	1,085	60,863	21,008
Washington	1,631	188,316	232	485,906	1,863	674,222	6,835
Wyoming	310	18,764	230	34,732	540	53,496	10,589
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,542</b>	<b>2,138,399</b>	<b>5,612</b>	<b>4,016,725</b>	<b>24,154</b>	<b>6,155,124</b>	<b>330,165</b>

Note: Beginning with the 2018 edition, Table 6-1 was replaced with Tables 6-1a, b, and c, in order to report wildfire data in more detail and more closely match the types of wildfire information recorded. In 2020, the Wildland Fire Management Information system was replaced with the Interagency Fire Occurrence Reporting Modules (InFORM) for wildland fire reporting to improve the quality, completeness, and useability of data; however, the reporting capability is undergoing upgrades and was not fully activated in time for this report. Some data may no longer be recorded for reporting purposes. Therefore, the National Interagency Coordination Center Annual Report was used to compile total wildfire acre data for 2021.

**Table 6-1a. WILDFIRES THAT BURNED FEDERALLY MANAGED LANDS IN 2021—concluded**

- /a/ Includes all agency jurisdictions. Acres are recorded by protecting agency, which is the entity responsible for providing direct incident management and services to a given area pursuant to its jurisdictional responsibility or as specified by law, contract, or agreement.
- /b/ BLM acres burned were calculated by intersecting the 2021 fire perimeters with the BLM Surface Management Agency data. Fire perimeter data was obtained from the Wildland Fire Interagency Geospatial Services (WFIGS).

Sources: National Interagency Coordination Center Annual Report, WFIGS, and BLM Surface Management Agency data.

**Table 6-1b.            REMOVED**

Note: This table previously reported the number of BLM and other agency responses to reported wildfires. In 2020, the Wildland Fire Management Information system was replaced with the Interagency Fire Occurrence Reporting Modules (InFORM) for wildland fire reporting to improve the quality, completeness, and useability of data; however, the reporting capability was not fully activated in time for this report, and some data may no longer be recorded for reporting purposes. Therefore, data for this table were not available.



**Table 6-1c. ACRES OF FUELS MANAGEMENT COMPLETED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2021**

State	Wildland Urban Interface			Non-Wildland Urban Interface			Total
	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	
Alaska	230	15,250	0	50	5,378	0	20,908
Arizona	4,159	10	6,402	11,180	1,412	380	23,543
California	1,285	1,253	930	3,690	1,944	16,706	25,808
Colorado	2,856	41	2,344	31,789	3,271	6,401	46,702
Eastern States	0	0	0	1,115	0	285	1,400
Idaho	13,912	0	49,287	46,951	6,643	64,734	181,527
Montana	7,109	1,514	2,415	9,844	9,013	6,606	36,501
Nevada	85,998	280	75,299	22,145	208	11,674	195,604
New Mexico	1,141	12,906	10,176	2,484	2,330	2,515	31,552
Oregon/ Washington	30,653	10,197	17,280	26,301	12,141	31,469	128,041
Utah	8,863	549	3,629	32,706	930	24,312	70,989
Wyoming	1,666	139	11,727	6,518	3,866	83,535	107,451
<b>Total</b>	<b>157,872</b>	<b>42,139</b>	<b>179,489</b>	<b>194,773</b>	<b>47,136</b>	<b>248,617</b>	<b>870,026</b>

Note: This table excludes acres burned for resource benefit, referred to as “fire use” acres. Acres burned for resource benefit are achieved when an active wildfire burns through a planned treatment area or if a wildfire meets land use plan objectives.

Source: National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System.

Table 6-2.

## CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS AS OF JANUARY 6, 2022

Administrative State or Office	Number of Buildings	Number of Administrative Sites	Number of Recreation Sites	Miles of Roads	Miles of Trails	Number of Bridges	Number of Dams /a/	Number of Dams
Alaska	335	51	107	30	1,246	16	0	
Arizona	290	102	305	3,670 /b/	641	1	106	
California	657	77	407	4,432	2,198	205	8	
Colorado	310	55	442	4,020 /b/	1,440	24 /b/	24	
Eastern States	43	1	5 /b/	2	2	8	0	
Idaho	357	46	272	8,077	3,068	50	14	
Montana	330	31	271	3,714	304	39	198	
National Interagency Fire Center	28 /b/	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Nevada	280	75	116	9,969	687	11 /b/	25	
New Mexico	182	22	109	4,724	210 /b/	4	85	
Eastern Oregon	409	65	277	8,925	1,027 /b/	31	45	
Western Oregon	473	59	222	12,632	520	467	7	
Utah	542	61	431	7,772	2,442	22	14	
Wyoming	140	32	96 /b/	3,941	80 /b/	42 /b/	134	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,376</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>71,908</b>	<b>13,865</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>660</b>	

**Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS AS OF JANUARY 6, 2022  
–concluded**

- /a/ Dams were not previously reported.
- /b/ Construction/acquisition or decommission/divestiture of new inventory.

Table 6-3.

**RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021**

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2021 /a/		Activities During FY 2021 /b/		
	Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants Reported /c/	No Further Action Planned /d/	Studies and Searches /e/	Removal Actions /f/	Remedial Actions /g/
	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska /h/	208	148	40	19	1
Arizona	1,017	775	18	3	0
California /i/	1,424	902	7	39	0
Colorado	532	333	16	4	0
Eastern States	2	1	1	0	0
Idaho	591	580	3	2	0
Montana	116	67	12	1	0
Nevada	1,638	593	6	2	0
New Mexico	301	184	0	9	0
Oregon	670	630	1	43	0
Utah	717	328	1	11	0
Washington	42	34	1	0	0
Wyoming	326	264	3	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,584</b>	<b>4,839</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2021–concluded**

- /a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived in previous years and during FY 2021.
- /b/ Includes work done by the BLM, other federal and state agencies, and responsible parties during FY 2021 only.
- /c/ Cases opened and potentially actionable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, commonly known as the Superfund.
- /d/ The “No Further Action Planned” designation is commonly given to cases closed and administratively archived.
- /e/ Includes CERCLA multiphase investigations, monitoring, and searches for potentially responsible parties.
- /f/ Removal actions are relatively short-term, rapid responses to a release or threat of release.
- /g/ Remedial actions are longer term responses consistent with a permanent remedy.
- /h/ The number of sites of “Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants Reported” in Alaska decreased due to a quality assurance review of the Hazardous Materials Management/Abandoned Mine Lands Database. Through that review, the BLM identified 85 records (sites) that could not be verified as having been contaminated or containing abandoned mining features that present an environmental or physical safety hazard. Those 85 records were removed from the database.
- /i/ Petroleum products are CERCLA hazardous substances under California state law; data for California include oil spills.



## GLOSSARY

**acquired lands:** lands in federal ownership that were obtained through purchase, condemnation, gift, or exchange. Acquired lands constitute one category of public lands. (See public lands.)

**administrative site:** a reservation of public lands for use as a site for public buildings, ranger stations, or other administrative facilities.

**administrative state:** Bureau of Land Management state office having administrative jurisdiction. For example, the Montana State Office has administrative jurisdiction of BLM-managed public lands in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

**allocation of receipts:** determination of moneys paid, or to be paid, to other funds, counties, or states out of receipts collected during the fiscal year reported, as required or specified by law.

**animal unit month:** the amount of forage needed to sustain one cow, five sheep, or five goats for 1 month.

**application:** a formal request for rights to use, or obtain eventual title to, public lands or resources.

**archaeological and historical site:** a site that contains objects of antiquity or cultural value relating to history or prehistory that warrants special protection.

**area of critical environmental concern:** an area where special management is needed to protect important historical, cultural, scenic, and natural areas or to identify areas hazardous to human life and property.

**auction:** a sale of land through competitive bidding.

**boating:** motorized boating includes tour boating, power boating, river running (commercial or noncommercial), etc. Nonmotorized boating includes sailing, canoeing, kayaking, and river running (commercial and noncommercial) and activity by other nonmotorized boats, such as rowboats.

**bonus:** the cash consideration paid to the United States by the successful bidder for a mineral lease, such payment being made in addition to the rent and royalty obligations specified in the lease.

**cadastral survey:** a survey relating to land boundaries and subdivisions made to create units suitable for management or to define the limits of title. The distinguishing features of the cadastral surveys are the establishment of monuments on the ground to define the boundaries of the land and their identification in the records by field notes and plats.

**camping:** includes auto and trailer camping, along with other camping at developed sites, and backcountry camping.

**candidate species:** species designated as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service. (See endangered species and threatened species.)

**CCF:** a unit of measurement that stands for 100 cubic feet; 1 board foot measures 1 foot in length by 1 foot in width by 1 inch in thickness, which is equivalent to 1.6 CCF. (See MBF.)

**certificate:** the document that passes title to the selected lands to the state; or a document that attests to the truth or authenticity of the papers attached to it.

**competitive leasing:** refers to leases issued by the United States where there are known minerals (or other resources such as oil and gas) or where inference of probable resources can be drawn from knowledge of the geology of the land. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding after publication of the offer of the lands for leasing. The lease is issued to the highest bidder, who is determined by auction. (See lease and noncompetitive leasing.)

**contract protection (fire):** fire protection given to lands owned, leased, or controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management on which complete fire protection is extended through the use of fire protection forces and facilities contracted for by the Bureau of Land Management.

**cultural resources:** remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor that are reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were of importance in past human events. These resources consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred, even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the actual resource.

**disposition:** a transaction that leads to the transfer of title of public lands, or resources on or in these lands, from the Federal Government.

**Eastern States:** includes all states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River.

**emergency fire stabilization and rehabilitation:** any action taken to ameliorate the impacts of a wildfire to the land, including the physical and biological resources. These actions can include exclusion fencing, soil stabilization (such as revegetation), and watershed protection measures. Fire rehabilitation actions are necessary to prevent unacceptable resource degradation, minimize threats to public health and safety, prevent unacceptable offsite damage, and minimize the potential for the recurrence of wildfire.

**endangered species:** any animal or plant species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. (See candidate species and threatened species.)

**exchange:** a transaction whereby the Federal Government receives land or interests in land in exchange for other land or interests in land.

**exchange lease:** an exchange of resources when it is in the public interest to shift the impact of mineral operations from leased lands, or portions of leased lands, to currently unleased lands to preserve public resource or social values, and to carry out congressional directives authorizing lease exchanges.

**federal land:** all classes of land owned by the Federal Government.

**fishing:** includes fishing from the shore and from a boat when the boating is secondary to the fishing activity. Included are warm water, cold water, and ice fishing; crabbing; seining; and giggering.

**free-use permit:** a permit to a governmental agency or nonprofit group to use mineral materials, such as sand and gravel, or other resources at no charge.

**fuels management:** act or practice of controlling flammability and reducing resistance to control of wildland fuels through mechanical, chemical, biological, or manual means, or by prescribed fire, in support of land management objectives.



**globally important bird areas:** a network of sites and areas in North America identified and protected to maintain naturally occurring bird populations across the ranges of those species. These areas are important for maintaining critical habitats and ecosystems. This network of areas encompasses lands critical to the conservation of some bird species and may include the best examples of the species' habitat. These areas help ensure species' survival.

**grazing district:** an administrative subdivision of the rangelands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management established pursuant to Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act to facilitate the management of rangeland resources.

**grazing fee year:** March 1 of a given calendar year through the last day in February of the following year.

**grazing lease:** an authorization that permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside the grazing districts during a specified period (Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

**grazing lease lands:** lands outside grazing districts that are owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management and that are subject to leasing for grazing purposes under the Alaska Livestock Grazing Act of March 4, 1927; Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934; O&C Lands Act of August 28, 1937; or Reindeer Act of September 1, 1937.

**grazing permit:** an authorization that permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of grazing district lands during specified seasons each year (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

**hardrock minerals:** locatable minerals that are neither leasable minerals (oil, gas, coal, oil shale, phosphate, sodium, potassium, sulphur, asphalt, or gilsonite) nor salable mineral materials (common variety sand and gravel). Hardrock minerals include, but are not limited to, copper, lead, zinc, magnesium, nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, bentonite, barite, feldspar, fluorspar, and uranium. (See locatable minerals.)

**hazardous fuels reduction:** includes the Bureau of Land Management's efforts to use fire as a critical natural process to maintain and restore ecosystems, rangelands, and forest lands and to reduce the hazardous buildup of fuels that may threaten healthy lands and public safety.

**herd management areas:** areas established for wild free-roaming horses and burros through the land use planning process. The Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 requires that wild free-roaming horses and burros be considered for management where they were found at the time Congress passed the act. The Bureau of Land Management initially identified 264 areas of use as herd areas.

**homestead entry, original:** an original entry under the homestead laws; the first homestead entry that was made by an individual; or a homestead entry that was made pursuant to the first homestead law, the act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. 392), as codified in Sections 2289–2291 of the Revised Statutes. (See stock raising homestead.)

**human-caused fire:** any fire caused directly or indirectly by a person(s). (See wildfire).

**hunting:** includes big- and small-game hunting, waterfowl hunting, and trapping.

**Indian trust land:** land held in trust by the United States for the beneficial use of an individual Indian landowner or tribe.

**inholdings:** privately owned or state-owned lands located within the boundary of lands owned by the United States.

**lake (or pond):** a natural standing body of water.

**Lake Totdatonten Special Management Area:** Congress authorized the creation of the Lake Totdatonten Special Management Area—a 37,579-acre parcel of public land in Interior Alaska for the protection of fish, wildlife, and habitat—in its Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333). Public Land Order No. 7372 withdrew the land for creation of the area on December 15, 1998.

**land utilization project lands:** privately owned submarginal farmlands incapable of producing sufficient income to support the family of a farm owner and purchased under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937. These acquired lands became known as “Land Utilization Projects” and were subsequently transferred from the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior. They are now administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

**leasable minerals:** oil and gas; oil shale; coal; potash; phosphate; sodium; sulfur in Louisiana and New Mexico; gold, silver, and quicksilver in certain private land claims; and silica deposits in certain parts of Nevada. (See mineral permit.)

**lease:** an authorization to possess and use public land for a period of time sufficient to amortize capital investments in the land. (See competitive leasing and noncompetitive leasing.)

**license:** an authority granted by the United States to do a particular act or series of acts on public lands without the licensee possessing any estate or interest in the land itself.

**locatable minerals:** whatever are recognized as minerals by the standard authorities, whether metallic or other substances, and are found in sufficient quantity and quality to justify their location under the General Mining Act of 1872, as amended. (See hardrock minerals.)

**lode claim:** a mining claim located for “veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place” (30 U.S.C. 23). Lode claims may extend for 1,500 feet along the strike of the vein or lode and to a maximum of 300 feet on either side of the vein or lode.

**logical mining unit:** an area of land in which the recoverable coal reserves can be developed in an efficient, economical, and orderly manner as a unit with due regard to conservation of coal reserves and other resources. May consist of one or more federal coal leases and may include intervening or adjacent lands in which the United States does not own the coal. All lands in a logical mining unit are under the control of one operator or lessee, can be developed as a single operation, and are contiguous. Formation of logical mining units was authorized by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, which amended the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

**MBF:** a unit of measurement that stands for 1,000 board feet; 1 board foot measures 1 foot in length by 1 foot in width by 1 inch in thickness. It is the standard unit of measurement in the logging and lumber industry by which standing timber is measured and sold and manufactured lumber is merchandised. (See CCF.)

**mill site:** a site located on nonmineral land and used for mining or milling purposes (30 U.S.C. 42). Mill sites are limited to 5 acres and may be located either by metes and bounds or by legal subdivision.

**mineral materials:** minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws but that can be obtained under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended. (See salable minerals.)

**mineral permit:** a permit that authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands. (See leasable minerals.)

**mineral reservation:** retention of the mineral estate by the grantor of a property; the grantee or patentee owns the land surface but not the minerals.

**minerals:** organic and inorganic substances occurring naturally, with characteristics and economic uses that bring them within the purview of mineral laws; substances that may be obtained under applicable laws from public lands by purchase, lease, or preemptive entry.

**mining claim:** a mineral entry and appropriation of public land under the General Mining Act of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22 et seq.). The four types of mining claims include: lode claims, placer claims, mill sites, and tunnel sites. Only tunnel sites may not be patented. A valid lode or placer claim contains a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit subject to location under the General Mining Act of 1872. A valid mill site is one that is being used for the support of a mining or milling operation. A valid tunnel site is one that is being diligently worked and maintained.

**mining claim location:** the staking and recordation of a lode or placer claim, mill site, or tunnel site on public land. A valid location is one that is properly located, recorded, and maintained under Section 314 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, and the mining laws of the state where the claim or site is located.

**multiple use:** a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, and wildlife and fish, along with natural scenic, scientific, and historical values.

**national back country byways:** a program developed by the Bureau of Land Management to complement the Department of Transportation's National Scenic Byway program. The Bureau of Land Management's byways show enthusiasts "the best the West has to offer"—including waterfalls and geology sculpted by ancient volcanoes, glaciers, and rivers. Back country byways vary from narrow, graded roads that are only passable during a few months of the year, to two-lane paved highways providing year-round access.

**national conservation areas:** areas that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System—also known as National Conservation Lands—that are managed to conserve, protect, and restore the exceptional scientific, recreational, cultural, historical, and ecological values for which they were designated.

**national historic trails:** trails that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System—also known as National Conservation Lands. These trails follow, as closely as possible, the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance and are managed to preserve the remnants of nationally significant pathways and the settings in which they are located.

**National Landscape Conservation System:** an organized system of public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management that have received special designation for their scientific, cultural, educational, ecological, and other values. Also known as National Conservation Lands, this system was formally established by Title II of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 and includes national monuments, national conservation areas, wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, national wild and scenic rivers, national scenic and historic trails, and other units.

**national monuments:** areas that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System—also known as National Conservation Lands—that are designated to protect objects of scientific and historic interest by proclamation of the President under the Antiquities Act of 1906 or by Congress through legislation. Designation provides for the management of these features and values.

**national natural landmark:** an area having national significance because it represents one of the best known examples of a natural region's characteristic biotic or geologic features. National natural landmarks must be located within the boundaries of the United States or on the continental shelf and are designated by the Secretary of the Interior. To qualify as a national natural landmark, the area must contain an outstanding representative example of the nation's natural heritage, including terrestrial communities, aquatic communities, landforms, geological features, habitats of native plant and animal species, or fossil evidence of the development of life on earth.

**national recreation areas:** areas designated by Congress to ensure the conservation and protection of natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of recreational values.

**national recreation trails:** trails established administratively by the Secretary of the Interior to provide for a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably close to urban areas. They often serve as connecting links between national historic trails and national scenic trails.

**national scenic trails:** trails that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System—also known as National Conservation Lands. These trails are established by an act of Congress and are intended to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of nationally significant scenic, historical, natural, and cultural qualities of the areas through which these trails pass. National scenic trails may be located to represent desert, marsh, grassland, mountain, canyon, river, forest, and other areas, as well as landforms that exhibit significant characteristics of the physiographic regions of the nation.

**national wild and scenic rivers:** rivers that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System—also known as National Conservation Lands. They are also designated in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and are classified in one of three categories, depending on the extent of development and accessibility along each section. In addition to being free flowing, these rivers and their immediate environments must possess at least one outstandingly remarkable value: scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values.

**Native allotment:** an allocation of a parcel of public lands or Indian reservation lands to an American Indian for individual use.

**noncompetitive leasing:** refers to leases issued to qualified applicants for lands not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity. Such leases can be issued on a first-come, first-served basis or through a random drawing procedure. (See competitive leasing and lease.)

**non-exclusive sites:** mineral material disposal areas, such as community pits or common use areas, that are designated, maintained, and managed by the Bureau of Land Management and from which many small disposals are authorized under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

**non-operating revenue:** receipts of a miscellaneous nature, such as incidental receipts from taxes, fines, etc., that are not related specifically to, or received in the process of, conducting the normal and regular business of the Bureau of Land Management as it pertains to the management of public lands and resources.

**nonuse:** an authorization issued to an applicant for nonuse of grazing privileges in whole or part; usually issued for one grazing season.

**obligations:** payments, and amounts that the Government is obligated to pay, for goods and services received (or contracted for future delivery), made from appropriations during the fiscal year indicated.

**Oregon and California (O&C) lands:** public lands in western Oregon that were granted to the Oregon central railroad companies (later the Oregon & California Railroad Company) to aid in the construction of railroads but that were later forfeited and returned to the Federal Government by revestment of title. The term “O&C” lands, as is often used, also refers to the reconveyed Coos Bay Military Wagon Road lands, which are public lands in western Oregon that were once granted to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of the Coos Bay Military Wagon Road but that were later forfeited and returned to federal ownership by reconveyance.

**original survey:** a cadastral survey that creates land boundaries and establishes them for the first time.

**outstanding natural area:** protected lands designated either by Congress or administratively by an agency to preserve exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics and to provide for the protection or enhancement of natural, educational, or scientific values. These areas are protected by allowing physical and biological processes to operate, usually without direct human intervention.

**paleontology:** a science dealing with the life of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

**participant (recreation):** a visitor on a single visit who engages in one or more recreational activities on public land. A single visitor can participate in several activities during a single visit and is counted as a participant in each activity.

**patent:** a Federal Government deed; a document that conveys legal title to public lands to the patentee. Public domain lands are patented; acquired lands are deeded by the Federal Government.

**permit:** a revocable authorization to use public land for a specified purpose.

**placer claim:** a mining claim located for “all forms of deposit, excepting veins of quartz, or other rock in place” (30 U.S.C. 35). A placer claim must generally be located by legal subdivision in conformance with the public land survey rather than by metes and bounds. A placer claim is limited to 20 acres per individual, although a placer claim may be as big as 160 acres for an association of 8 or more persons. Corporations are limited to 20-acre claims.

**plugged wells:** refers to new wells that have been drilled to total depth during the reporting period and that did not encounter oil or gas in paying quantities. Approved plugging and abandonment may or may not have yet occurred.

**prescribed fire:** any fire intentionally ignited by management actions in accordance with applicable laws, policies, and regulations to meet specific objectives.

**private leases:** refers to oil and gas leases between private parties that are in existence at the time the Federal Government purchases the mineral estate along with the surface as part of a Federal Government acquisition, for which a Bureau of Land Management serial number is assigned.

**produccible and service holes:** wells with one or more produccible oil or gas service completions.

**produccible completions (oil and gas):** separate completions existing on produccible (i.e., physically and mechanically capable of production of oil or gas) or service wells at the end of the reporting period; or separate completions that are made during the reporting period on newly drilled wells.

**producing leases:** leases that have at least one producing well actually located within the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period; includes producing leases that received allocated production from wells located off the lease and that have no producing wells actually located on the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period.

**protraction diagram:** a diagram representing the plan of extension of cadastral surveys over unsurveyed public lands based on computed values for the corner positions.

**public domain lands:** original public domain lands that have never left federal ownership; lands in federal ownership that were obtained in exchange for public domain lands or for timber on public domain lands; one category of public lands. (See public lands.)

**public land states:** the 30 states that made up the public domain at its greatest extent: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

**public lands:** any land and interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except for (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. Includes public domain lands and acquired lands (see definitions).

**receipts:** all money received and credited to the proper account as required by law. Does not include collections held by the U.S. Treasury pending future determination of disposition by the Bureau of Land Management.

**reclamation homestead:** under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388; 43 U.S.C. 643 et seq.), provides for the issuance of patents to applicants who settle on and improve agricultural public land parcels not exceeding 160 acres within reclamation projects.

**reforestation:** the reestablishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially.

**rental:** the amount paid periodically (usually annually) by the holder of a lease or right-of-way grant for the right to use land or resources for the purposes set out in the lease or grant.

**research natural area:** a special management area designated either by Congress or by a public or private agency to preserve and protect typical or unusual ecological communities, associations, phenomena, characteristics, or natural features or processes for scientific and educational purposes. These areas are established and managed to protect ecological processes, conserve biological diversity, and provide opportunities for observation for research and education.

**reserved lands:** federal lands that are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose or program and that are, therefore, generally not subject to disposition under the operation of all of the public land laws. (See revocation and withdrawal.)

**reservoir:** a human-made, standing body of water with water levels that may be controlled.

**resurvey:** a cadastral survey to identify and re-mark the boundaries of lands that were established by a prior survey.

**revocation:** generally, an action that cancels a previous official act; specifically, an action that cancels a withdrawal. Revocation is usually done in conjunction with restoration, which opens the public lands. (See reserved lands and withdrawal.)

**right-of-way:** a permit or an easement that authorizes the use of lands for certain specified purposes, such as the construction of forest access roads or a gas pipeline.

**riparian area:** lands adjacent to creeks, streams, and rivers where vegetation is strongly influenced by the presence of water. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent on free water in the soil. Riparian areas constitute less than 1 percent of the land area in the western part of the United States.

**salable minerals:** sand, gravel, stone, soil, and other common-variety mineral materials disposed of through sales at not less than their appraised price or through free-use permits (see definition). (See mineral materials.)

**sale of materials:** a competitive or noncompetitive sale by contract at not less than the appraised price of materials (timber and mineral) under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

**sawtimber:** logs of sufficient size and quality to be suitable for conversion into lumber or veneer.

**service completion or hole:** separate service completions that are for the benefit of oil and gas operations, such as water disposal, salt water disposal, water injection, gas injection, water source, steam injection, or monitoring.

**small tract lease:** a parcel of public lands of 5 acres or less that has been found to be chiefly valuable for sale or lease as a home, cabin, camp, recreational, convalescent, or business site under the act of June 1, 1938.

**special land use permit:** a permit that authorizes the use of public land for a purpose not specifically authorized under other regulation or statute.

**special recreation permit:** a permit that authorizes the recreational use of an area and is issued pursuant to the regulations contained in 43 CFR 8372 and 36 CFR 71. Under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, implemented by these regulations, special recreation permits are required for all commercial use, for most competitive events, and for the individual, noncommercial use of special areas where permits are required.

**special surveys:** cadastral surveys that involve unusual application of, or departure from, the rectangular system. They often carry out the provisions of a special legislative act and include such work as small tract surveys; townsite surveys; island and omitted land surveys; homestead, homesite, trade, and manufacturing site surveys; and also the survey and resurvey of portions of sections. Alaska special surveys are metes and bounds surveys of areas settled on or applied for under certain special land laws applicable to the State of Alaska.

**state office:** the first-level administrative unit of the Bureau of Land Management field organization. It comprises a geographic area consisting of one or more states.

**stock raising homestead:** a homestead not exceeding 640 acres initiated under the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916, which provided for the homesteading of lands chiefly valuable for grazing and for raising forage crops. Minerals in these lands were reserved to the United States. The provisions for stock raising homesteads were by implication repealed by the Taylor Grazing Act. (See homestead entry, original.)

**sustained yield:** the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual, or regular periodic, output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.

**threatened species:** any animal or plant species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a part of its range. (See candidate species and endangered species.)

**trespass:** an unauthorized use of federal lands or resources.

**tunnel site:** a site located for the development of a vein or lode or for the anticipated discovery of previously unknown veins or lodes. The locator of a tunnel site is given the right to all veins cut by the tunnel within 3,000 feet of its portal and up to 1,500 feet along the length of each blind vein or lode cut. A tunnel site location lapses if not worked for a period of at least 6 months.

**visit (recreation):** the entry of any person onto lands and related waters administered by the Bureau of Land Management for the pursuit of recreational experiences, regardless of duration.

**visitor hour:** a unit used to measure duration of recreation use. A visitor hour involves the presence of a person on a recreation area or site for the purpose of engaging in recreation activities for either continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods aggregating 60 minutes. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours at a site or area.

**water activities (other than boating or fishing):** includes swimming, general water play, waterskiing, ski jumping, and other similar activities that occur outside a boat.

**wetlands:** permanently wet or intermittently flooded areas where the water table (fresh, saline, or brackish) is at, near, or above the soil surface for extended intervals; where hydric wet soil conditions are normally exhibited; and where water depths generally do not exceed 2 meters (about 6 ½ feet). Marshes, shallows, swamps, muskegs, lake bogs, and wet meadows are examples of wetlands.

**wilderness:** an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, that is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of human work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

**wilderness study area:** an area having the following characteristics: (1) size—roadless areas of at least 5,000 acres of public lands or of a manageable size; (2) naturalness—generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature; and (3) opportunities—provides outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directs the Bureau of Land Management to inventory and study its roadless areas for wilderness characteristics.

**wildfire:** an unplanned, unwanted wildland fire, including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires in which the objective is to extinguish the fire. (See human-caused fire.)

**wild free-roaming horses and burros:** all unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros using public lands as all or part of their habitat.

**wildland:** an area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, powerlines, and similar transportation structures.

**wildland urban interface:** the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Describes an area within or adjacent to private and public property where mitigation actions can prevent damage or loss from wildfire.



**winter sports:** includes ice skating, skiing (downhill and cross country), snowboarding, snowshoeing, sledding, snowmobiling, and tobogganing, as well as activities such as snow sculpture and general snow play.

**withdrawal:** an action that restricts the disposition of public lands and that holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands that have been dedicated to public purposes. (See reserved lands and revocation.)

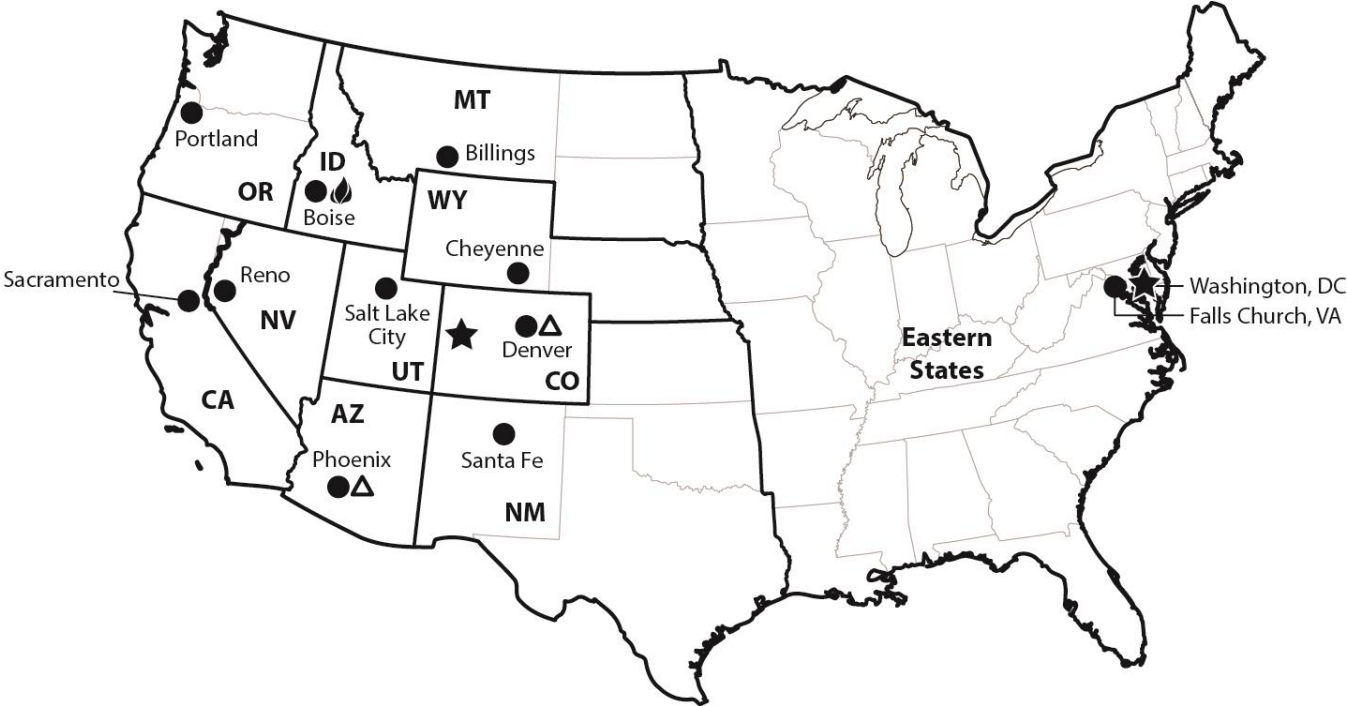
**woodlands:** forest lands usually supporting open-grown, widely scattered trees of marginal merchantability and generally more valuable for watershed or wildlife protection purposes than for the production of timber for commercial purposes.



# BLM STATE OFFICES AND ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTIONS



- ★ Headquarters
- State Offices
- △ National Centers
- 🔥 National Interagency Fire Center
- Administrative Boundaries



Note: In most cases, the tables presented in this report provide summary data at the state level for public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. For additional information, contact the offices below.

<b>Office</b>	<b>Area of Responsibility</b>	<b>Address and Telephone</b>
National Headquarters	National	1849 C Street NW Washington, DC 20240 (202) 208-3801
National Headquarters Western Office	National	760 Horizon Dr. Grand Junction, CO 81506 (202) 208-3801
Alaska State Office	Alaska	222 West 7th Ave. #13 Anchorage, AK 99513 (907) 271-5960
Arizona State Office	Arizona	One North Central Ave., Suite 800 Phoenix, AZ 85004-4427 (602) 417-9200
California State Office	California	2800 Cottage Way, Suite W1623 Sacramento, CA 95825 (916) 978-4400
Colorado State Office	Colorado	2850 Youngfield St. Lakewood, CO 80215 (303) 239-3600
Eastern States Office	All states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River	5275 Leesburg Pike Falls Church, VA 22041 (703) 558-7754
Idaho State Office	Idaho	1387 S. Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709 (208) 373-4000
Montana/Dakotas State Office	Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	5001 Southgate Dr. Billings, MT 59101 (406) 896-5004
Nevada State Office	Nevada	1340 Financial Blvd. Reno, NV 89502 (775) 861-6500
New Mexico State Office	New Mexico, Kansas Oklahoma, and Texas	301 Dinosaur Trail Santa Fe, NM 87508 (505) 954-2000
Oregon/Washington State Office	Oregon and Washington	1220 SW 3rd Ave. Portland, OR 97204 (503) 808-6001
Utah State Office	Utah	440 West 200 South, Suite 500 Salt Lake City, UT 84101 (801) 539-4001
Wyoming State Office	Wyoming and Nebraska	5353 Yellowstone Rd. Cheyenne, WY 82009 (307) 775-6256
National Interagency Fire Center	National	3833 S. Development Ave. Boise, ID 83705-5354 (208) 387-5512



